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THE

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

## COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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VOL. 20, 1844.

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## NOTICES.

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The African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month, from this city, at \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more, to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life-member of the American Colonization Society, for the three years after he becomes such.

Clergymen who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and their residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and state, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received, by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars constitutes a person a life-member of the American Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of life-membership.

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The Mississippi State Colonization Society, is entitled to a representation, but no delegates have been appointed to attend the annual meeting.

(O- Office of the American Colonization Society, Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets, Washington city.

THE

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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## LIBERIA.

### ONSIDERATIONS FOR THE APPROACHING ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

" You must, therefore, proceed to introduce cultivation into Africa by free labor, and by trial after trial; and unless you do introduce cultivation—unless cultivation is introduced into Africa, no earthly power can introduce civilization, industry and knowledge into that country "—*McQueen's Geographical Survey of Africa*.

It is a little more than two centuries since a small and feeble company of emigrants embarked from Europe for the new western world. Impelled by persecution and the love of political and religious liberty, they cheerfully encountered the perils of the sea and the wilderness, to found upon these shores a free and Christian commonwealth. How vast and beneficent the consequences, as now seen, and more as now anticipated. Guarded by that Providence that conducted Israel to the promised land, they nobly endured affliction, overcame obstacles and opposition, tamed what was fierce, subdued what was rugged and unyielding in nature, organized good government, enacted just and salutary laws, established education, built towns and cities, dedicating themselves and their works to Him, whom they delighted to honor by temples, but whose throne they knew was Heaven, whose footstool earth, who determines the times and habitations of all men, and rules with absolute authority the universe.

These, our Pilgrim Fathers, engaged in an enterprise comparatively new, with little encouragement from Government, and small experience, with insignificant means of defense, and, as might appear to us, very inconvenient and limited advantages for commerce, and yet this nation, deriving from them existence, embracing some seventeen millions of free

men, united, prosperous, and increasing with unprecedented rapidity, gives its applauding testimony to their courage, constancy, sagacity, and wisdom. Their energy has redeemed a continent from a savage state, made it smile with the beauty of civilization and art, enriched commerce with its incalculable resources, and shown the certain tendency of every well organized community to enlarge its existence and powers, where nature has confined it within no impassable limits.

The colony of Liberia is a small well-founded and well-governed State, of free colored emigrants and liberated slaves from the United States, established under the auspices of a benevolent society, on the western coast of Africa. True its citizens are the descendants from the uncivilized of that country, brought forcibly as slaves into this, where some have enjoyed the partial advantages of freedom for years, and others instruction in the arts and customs of cultivated and Christian society, though in slavery; and all felt the genial influences which surround men of every class and condition in these United States. Not a few of those born free in this country had well improved their circumstances, and acquired a respectable common education, while many of the slaves, liberated for emigration, had been trained and disciplined by humane and pious masters, in preparation for their duties in their new home of liberty. Those who had not enjoyed freedom had seen its benefit to others, and those who had possessed it, even in circumstances that abridged its privileges, had experienced them sufficiently to know their value and seek for a country where they could be fully theirs. As a people, they may have been less elevated intellectually, perhaps morally, than our fathers, yet they commence their great work in an age of intelligence and improvement far superior to that in which they lived. How vast the contribution made during the last two centuries to the treasures of human knowledge and experience! The great and successful experiment of American Colonization and American Liberty are before the eyes of the Liberians, all the motives which urged the first colonists of America to great actions should move them, and they are allured and animated by brighter hopes. If there be relatively a disadvantage to the Liberians in the character and past condition of their race, is it not more than compensated by the examples presented, the aids proffered, the wonderful advances made by men since the colonization of America in commerce, the arts, government, and all the departments of knowledge? "It may be affirmed" said Mr Wilberforce, almost forty years ago, "that the Africans, without the advantages to be derived from an intercourse with polished nations, have made greater advancements towards civilization than, perhaps, any other uncivilized people on earth;" and we may add that their descendants, both in freedom and slavery in the United States, are morally and intel-

teetually risen, as rapidly as any class of men starting from the same point, in similar circumstances. Nor should it be forgotten that in the midst of free institutions, and the light of Christianity, men, denied some of their privileges, may learn much of their nature and value, and imbibe information and a spirit qualifying them, in a great measure at least, for their full possession. Many slaves in this country better understand the nature and operations of free government, than the common free population of most others. They see its independent form embodied in the persons, and hear its generous sentiments expressed from the lips of their masters, and in the unrestrained movements, and equal respect and rights of the whole class of white citizens, are taught the precious immunities of equal laws, and of self-government. All the emigrants to Liberia have been thus educated; some have been well instructed in agriculture and the mechanic arts, while not a few have acquired no small knowledge of letters. A large portion were members of the Christian church before they left our shore, and bore good testimony by their lives, to their sincerity and faith.

Such are the people who have embarked, under the direction and patronage of a benevolent association, to establish and build up, on the coast of Africa, a free and Christian commonwealth. The result of their courage, energy, and industry, (though the whole amount expended in their removal and for their benefit, will hardly equal the cost of two ships of the line,) is seen in a well-organized and well-governed republican State, with courts of justice, halls of legislation, schools and seminaries, a free press, and the entire frame and appendages of an improving civil community, extending their lawful jurisdiction over some hundred miles of coast, and the influence of their manners, and the power of their example both into the interior, and along the coast, much further. Neither in the form of their government, their military discipline, the spirit of their laws, nor in their purposes of improvement are they inferior to the earliest American colonists. They have waged an effective war upon the slave-trade, released many of its miserable victims from captivity, and proclaimed to numerous heathen tribes the Truth that enlightens and saves. It is true they have been exposed to dangers, trials and temptations; to the influences of a tropical climate amid a luxuriant vegetation, to the occasional hostility of barbarians, to many vexatious grievances arising from want of capital, ignorance of the productions of the country, and the best modes of agriculture; of its disasters and their remedies; from the distance of civilized countries, and from their inexperience of the work and duties in which they were authorized to engage. And could any man have expected their exemption from such trials? Are they not inevitable in all cases of the establishment of colonies in uncivilized countries? They exist in every land without regard to climates,

and no such additional element of evidence, unless we suppose the interposition of Providence, is necessary to shield the settlements of Liberia from the invincible and inveterate laws of nature.

It is essentially important, however, to know, whether in the climate, soil, and productions of Liberia there are found, by an industrious people, simple and safe means of subsistence, or articles of commerce by which such means can be obtained for a numerous population. The exposure of immigrants at their first arrival to fever, is certainly an objection to Colonization, but it is not peculiar to African Colonization; and though the distresses from this cause must be expected to diminish, if not well indeed at so very distant period, to vanish away; yet their existence is at present, cannot prevent the growth of the colony or the beneficence of its example, tools, and institutions. The great number of human beings born from Africa by the slave-trade, while the large population still left, obtain with little labor, and by the simplest and most imperfect modes of cultivation, not only means of subsistence, but supplies for numerous vessels visiting the coast, affords strong presumptive evidence of the agricultural resources of the country. But this evidence is rendered conclusive by clear and unquestionable testimony. No character is so pure and lofty as to be inaccessible to calumny, but surely if the life and death of any man can secure confidence in his sincerity and veracity, these virtues belonged to Asahman. That for six years, the darkest and most perilous in its history, he stood by the colony, its friend, bougher and guide, and left it but to die, is as much a fact, as that the colony exists. He was not infallible, but only one who never knew him, could doubt his honesty, courage, or piety.

"Have we then," said this great and aged man, "been sent to Africa to starve? No! You may, if you please, and God give you health, become as independent, comfortable and happy as you ought to be in this world. The upland of the Coast is not the Earth. The Creator has formed it for a town, and not for plantations. But the flat lands around you, and particularly your terms, have as good a soil as can be met with in any country. They will produce two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables, in a year. They will yield a larger crop than the best soils in America. And they will produce a number of very valuable articles for which in the United States millions of money are every year paid away to foreigners. One acre of rich land, well tilled, will produce you three hundred dollars worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrowroot. Four acres laid out in coffee plants, will after the third year, produce you a clear income of two or three hundred dollars. Half an acre of cotton trees will clothe your whole family; and except a little hoeing, your wife and children can perform the whole labor of cropping and manufacturing it. One acre of land will make you independent of all the world, for the sugar you use in your family. One acre set with fruit trees and well attended, will furnish

you the year round with more plantains, bananas, oranges, limes, guavas, pawpaws and pine apples than you will ever gather. "Now in months of the year you may grow fresh vegetables every month, and some of you who have low-land plantation, may do so throughout the year. Soon all the vessels visiting the coast will touch here for refreshment. You will never want a ready market for your fruits and vegetables. Your other crops being articles of export, will always command cash or something better. With these resources, and nothing but industry and perseverance is necessary to realize them, you cannot fail to have the means of living as comfortably, independently and happily as any people on earth. If you forfeit such prospects through indolence or folly, thank yourselves for it. No one else, I promise you will condole with you."

In September 1827, the inhabitants of Monrovia assembled and adopted an address to their brethren in the United States. On the subject of the country they say :

" Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country : they are the observations of such ignorant and designing men, as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth."

Captain Nicholson after a visit to the Colony early in 1828, on his return wrote :

" The soil in the possession of the colonists is rich, and will produce a superabundance for the support of the colony, as well as for external commerce. Sugar, cotton, coffee, rice, and various trees and plants, yielding valuable dyes, and medicinal gums, can be cultivated with success."

The Rev. G. W. McElroy, an intelligent and highly respected clergymen from Kentucky, visited Liberia in 1835. His public testimony concerning the country, is given in the following words .

" As to the soil of Liberia, I can truly say it is not surpassed, if equalled, in fertility, by the richest lands of the States. I speak advisedly, when I say this, for I have cultivated and traveled over some of our finest lands in several of the western and middle States. I have seen the full stock of corn in Kentucky, and the waving white fields of Ohio and Pennsylvania ; I have trodden the rice lands of Georgia, and the cotton lands of the Carolinas, and in the same year I have seen the golden fruits of Africa. On the banks of the St. Paul I saw the waving millet, the luxuriant plantation and the abundant cassava, the sweet potatoe and the growing rice ; and I must say, the contrast which I was thus enabled to make, led me to the conviction that with equal skill and cultivation, the land of Liberia, would bear a favorable comparison with those of our or any other country."

Dr. Totten, who resided several years in the colony, says :

" The soil of Liberia, with the exception of Cape Mesurado, on which Monrovia is built, is, in richness and fertility, equal to some of the finest

lands I have ever seen, either in Europe or America. In fact, there are few spots on the globe that present so inexhaustible a soil, so luxuriant a vegetation, even unassisted by the industry of man, as that of the rivers St. Paul, St. John, Mesarado, and the Stockton Creek. Many of the productions of tropical climates, such as coffee, a variety of the finest spices, valuable woods, and dye-stuffs, grow there spontaneously; and it would only require a small share of attention and industry, to bring them to a state of perfection and productiveness. I have no doubt that the culture of tobacco would prove very successful in the colony; and I am inclined to think that the finer qualities of that herb might be successfully transplanted from Havانا, and thus become a new and most profitable source of wealth to the colonist. The soil along the above rivers is well adapted, also, to the culture of cotton and the sugar-cane. The forests abound in rare and valuable woods and seeds: no where can rice, cassada, yams, groundnuts, Indian corn, sweet-potatoes, and plantains, be cultivated to greater advantage than on those courses. All the domestic animals and fowls—horses excepted—of America, thrive and increase in the colony, with scarcely any care to their owners, particularly goats, sheep and hogs." He also mentions "oranges, limes, and pine-apples as abundant; and that arrowroot in great quantities might be profitably raised for exportation."

Dr. Gould, who visited Liberia in 1835, says:

"A proper attention to the cultivation of the soil would soon place the colony in a most flourishing and happy condition. The soil, though apparently of the same quality of the Maryland good lands, seems, nevertheless, to be much more productive; and being remarkably easy of cultivation, would soon return a rich reward to industrious farmers. Cotton, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, and a variety of other articles of commerce, may be cultivated to almost any extent."

Dr. Goheen, physician to the Methodist mission in the colony, wrote in 1838:

"Here are those who enjoy wealth and live at ease; here the inhabitants enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of a soil the most fertile, well watered and best timbered, I have ever seen."

Dr. Blodgett, after visiting the colony the same year, testifies:

"The soil, after leaving the beach one or two miles, becomes very fertile, and will not suffer by comparison with the same lands in the State of Mississippi. In short the country wants nothing but industry to make it a place of delightful residence."

The Rev. John Seys, superintendent of the Methodist mission in Liberia, on his return from Africa in 1835, said:

"That the soil of Liberia contained a mine of exhaustless wealth to the colonists. It was well adapted to the culture of the sugar-cane. He knew all about the culture of sugar; and he had examined the soil of Liberia, and this was his settled opinion. It wanted nothing but cultivation, and it would repay the labor of the agriculturist ten-fold. He here publicly declared it as his judgment, that if the Society would raise and put into

the hands of an agent, the sum of \$10,000, to be laid out in the culture of sugar, it would clear all expenses, and in five years would nett a profit of \$100,000. This might sound chimerical, but he knew what he was saying. He had gone carefully into the calculation, allowing largely for all expenses, and this was the result. The lands of the colony contained the means not only of rendering the colonists easy in circumstances, but of enriching them with every thing that could render life desirable."

The Rev. Dr. Skinner, (once colonial physician, and subsequently governor,) at the same time, went on to give

"His fullest sanction to the statements which had been made by the Rev. Mr. Seys; so rich was the soil and so abundant the means of living, that two hours' labor out of the twenty-four, would furnish a man with all the comforts of life."

In 1832, two respected free colored men (Messrs. Simpson and Moore) went from Mississippi to the colony and remained three weeks, examining all the settlements. They became satisfied with the country, and soon after their return emigrated thither with their friends. In their report they say:

"The soil at Caldwell and Millsburg is as fertile as we ever saw, and much like the land in Mississippi. We saw growing upon it, pepper, corn, rice, sugar-cane, cassada, plantains, cotton, oranges, limes, coffee, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, water-melons, cucumbers, soursop, bananas, and many other fruits and vegetables."

Captain Crowell, of Massachusetts, who visited the colony the same year, after mentioning other blessings, says:

"To these advantages may be added that of a most rich and promising soil, well adapted to the culture of all the tropical productions."

Captain Vorhees, of the U. S. Ship John Adams, touched at Liberia in December, 1833. In his report to the Secretary of the Navy, from that place, he states:

"The country is fertile and productive of every variety of sustenance necessary to man; and no settler, however poor, with industry and frugality, after a year's support need to be in want. The settlement must move onward, and, with all its disadvantages, it appears a miracle that it should be in such a state of advancement."

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, first a missionary and subsequently governor of Liberia, wrote in 1835:

"We shall triumph. The advantages of soil and products and freedom which exist in Liberia, will, when prejudice yields to sober reason, induce the high-minded and enterprizing men of color in America, to emigrate on their own resources. The crops of arrowroot, coffee, pepper, and cotton, exceed all that can be boasted of in the United States. \* \* \* By a very careless trial of arrowroot, it is ascertained that at ten cents per pound, the land will, with very little trouble, produce at the rate of \$100 per acre: and so of other crops, sugar-cane, coffee, and cotton."

The Rev. Charles Rockwell spent some days at the colony, in the autumn of 1836, and took special pains to examine the country and the condition of nearly all the settlements. He writes :

"The soil of Liberia is various, being affected by its position, its degree of elevation, and other similar causes. Directly on the ocean, and along the banks of the rivers, a light, warm, sandy soil has in some places been thrown up by the water, which will yield sweet potatoes, beans, and cassada, but without manure the crops will be small.

"The next variety is bottom land, of strong, light-colored clay, which is sometimes mingled with sand and dark loam. It is productive, but is exposed to injury from the extremes of dry and wet weather. \* \* \* The richest soil, however, and that which is most prevalent in connexion with the different settlements, is a deep, loose, black mould, of alluvial formation. It extends back from the banks of the rivers, and derives its strength from the wash of the fertile uplands above and beyond it. It is sufficiently moist, is free from stones and gravel, and will give to any crop a rank and luxuriant growth.

"In higher positions than the last is a red, clayey soil, mingled with rocks and gravel of the same hue, all of which derive their color from the oxyde of iron, with which they abound. This soil is of a poor quality, but may be much improved by manuring.

"The last variety we shall notice is a strong, rich soil, found in connexion with the higher and more rocky uplands. It produces a rank, luxuriant growth of forest trees and plants, but will produce well during the dry months of the year. Lands of this kind, however, are extremely favorable to the cultivation of coffee and other valuable plants, and vegetables."

Mr. Rockwell gives an extended and minute account not only of the productions of the colony, but of the character, manners, and condition of the settlers, (copious extracts from which will be found in this Journal for August and September, 1842;) but one fact dropped incidentally we cannot forbear to mention. He observes :

"Sweet potatoes will grow every season of the year. \* \* \* They were brought to us by the colonists in canoes, some of them twenty miles from the coast; and in such abundance were they offered us, that, though we supplied our crew of nearly five hundred men with them, yet many more were brought to us than we could furnish a market for." \*

[Compare the statements of Mr. Rockwell in his "Sketches of foreign

\* Dr. Bicker, though he represents African diseases as easily curable, refers to the mortality among emigrants as justifying the severest condemnation against the conductors of the Colonization scheme. On this point we state two facts:

1st. For some time past the births in the Cape Palmas colony have exceeded the deaths, and the mortality has been less, than among the free blacks of Baltimore: and,

Secondly; We notice an incidental remark of the Rev. Mr. Rockwell, who, in urging the importance of persons emigrating in the prime of life, says: "Children of such parents, too, if born in Africa, will be much better adapted to the peculiar climate of that country, than those who even at an early age remove thither. Hence it is, that at Monrovia, with a population [this was six years ago] of six or eight hundred inhabitants, there may now be seen a hundred fine, healthy boys, children of the colonists, engaged in their evening gambols in the streets."

*travel and life at sea,"* with those of Dr. D. F. Bacon, in his "*Wanderings on the seas and shores of Africa,*" as both authors were in Liberia about the same time.]

The Rev. Dr. Savage, Episcopal missionary at Cape Palmas, in relating the incidents of a trip up what he terms the "Noble Cavally" river, says:

"A highly attractive object, to my New England eye, was maize, so frequently seen upon the banks of this river; and another no less reviving to my southern associations, was rice:—both of which are produced here in perfection. The rice farms are very extensive; and at one time are seen, as we ascend the river, (through a small opening among the trees, made for a landing place,) expanding far beyond into fields of many acres; at another, the brush being cleared away to the very verge of the river, unfolds to the eye an immense expanse, waving in all the luxuriance of nature."

The late Governor Buchanan on his arrival in the colony in 1836, wrote:

"Liberia far exceeds, in almost every respect all that I had ever imagined of her. Nothing is wanted, I am persuaded, but a better system of agriculture, and the permanent establishment of schools, to bring the people of Liberia to the very highest point of the scale of intellectual refinement and political consequence."

This same gentleman in his despatch of the 13th of December, 1840, reported 7,205 coffee trees growing in Monrovia and the adjacent villages, and 23,000 in the three settlements of Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley. At the close of that month, premiums were awarded for the cultivation of coffee trees to S. Benedict, for - - - - 3,060 trees.

James Moore, for	-	-	3,300	"
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Lewis Sheridan, for	-	-	3,000	"
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Samuel Claborn, for	-	-	2,000	"
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Under date of August 2, 1842, Dr. J. Lawrence Dey, colonial physician, after mentioning the efforts of Mr. Jenckes, (a white man from the United States,) in the cultivation of the sugar cane, observes:

"The good he did, lives after him. He has demonstrated too, what was hitherto a problem, viz: that there is nothing in the soil or atmosphere, that will prevent our making, with the least kind of care, as good, as much, and (with the same means of grinding,) as cheap sugar as is made in the West Indies. Three thousand pounds of sugar, and several hundred gallons of molasses were manufactured during the last season, at the colonial farm; and but for a defect (to be easily remedied hereafter) in the grinding of the cane, this quantity would have been doubled."

Dr. James Hall, (a gentleman of the most accurate observation and sound judgment, who has resided eleven years in Liberia) says:

"She, Africa, possesses the soil, the climate, the physical force and only requires capital and intellect to enable her to flood the world, with those

tropical productions which have for the past century been so eagerly sought in the rocky islands of the West Indies, and which have been there produced at such a sacrifice of human life and human happiness."

Coffee and the sugar cane Dr. Hall says:

"Both of these products are indigenous to Africa. The former of the most perfect species, is found in abundance in the forest, and only requires transplanting, in order to yield at least one hundred per cent, more than the most prolific species cultivated in the West Indies. The sugar cane now growing on the public farm in Cape Palmas, is equal in size and weight to that produced in any part of the world, and is capable of being cultivated to any extent in every variety of soil throughout the colony."

After mentioning the cheapness of land, of rice, and of labor, Dr. Hall adds:

"And in fact, every facility exists for carrying on operations for the production of sugar and coffee at a less expense than it can be done in the West Indies, and requiring less than one tenth the amount of capital—the whole expense of labor not exceeding the interest on the money required for slave labor."

Such is a portion of the testimony, decided and unequivocal, gathered from various, intelligent, and respectable individuals, several of them in no way connected with the Colonization Society, most of them, if not all, men of unimpeached and unsullied honor and veracity. Such testimony is not to be invalidated by any single witness, certainly not by one visiting the colony from motives of curiosity, or an eccentric humour, yet availing himself of the Society's patronage, and who, while entrusted with a commission as principal colonial physician, with a salary of \$1,600 per annum, stated in his first letter to the Society, that in consequence of one of the emigrants having landed contrary to his and the Governor's orders, and used some insulting language, and repeated it in company with some of his friends, he had at first concluded not again to land, but to return in the same vessel to the United States. This sudden and extraordinary determination of the author of "*Wanderings on the seas and shores of Africa*," from which he informs us he was turned by the apologies, representations, entreaties, and promises of several of the colonial gentlemen, and especially by the advice of Dr. Hall, who happened to arrive at that time, was certainly less wonderful than his no less sudden renunciation of all idea of effecting anything whatever under the powers he conceived himself clothed with, as to "medical police," so that, (to use his own words) "I abandoned all hopes and plans of saving life by prevention of exposures, and determined to go on shore as a mere medical practitioner, and satisfied that a brace of pocket pistols and a sword-cane would be a sufficient remedy for any repetition of my first difficulties,

[having] assured the Governor that I should use them on the first man that insulted or threatened me in the discharge of my duty." The difficulties of our friend, the Wanderer, appear thereafter to have rapidly increased; and having on two occasions "defined his position," and forcibly compelled obstinate patients to take his medicines with happy effect, in one case, upon the disposition as well as upon the health; (for the man on recovery became his devoted friend, and "his regard dated," says our author, "from this one moderate drubbing;") he makes the following sage reflections:

"Such are 'niggers,' in the peculiar American sense of that American form of the word; such are they under kind treatment, and such are they under the opposite. I do not use the word 'nigger' as synonymous with 'negro.' If the latter is taken as a specific term, the former then expresses a peculiar artificial sub-variety of that species induced by cultivation. The latter is what the former has become by slavery, and may be morally defined and characterized as *a creature with some of the inferior virtues of a good dog and all the meanest vices of a bad man.*"

Without attempting here to review the unfinished work of Dr. Bacon, we suggest that the preceding sentence may explain many of its dark surmisings, discouraging conjectures, unpromising predictions, and strange and extraordinary statements. A white man in Liberia acting upon the opinion of the Doctor, could hardly expect, were this opinion correct, to find it concurred in by the people, and if an error, must impute his exemption from manifestations of public indignation, either to eminent virtue and forbearance, in the community, or to some remarkable protection of Providence.

But the inquiry may be natural, why, if the fertility of the Liberian soil be great, and its productions such as have been represented, why so few, if any, have been brought into the markets of the world? The answer is obvious. The emigrants have generally gone out with little or no property; they have received but very limited assistance; have been compelled to engage in the construction of their houses; the clearing of the lands; in the culture of such vegetables as were most necessary for their immediate subsistence, and such barter trade with the natives as might give them the most speedy and profitable returns. In a new and uncivilized country, exposed to the trials of a tropical climate, and in their earliest settlement not unfrequently to the hostility of the native barbarous tribes, they have directed, of necessity, their principle energies to secure shelter, security and subsistence. No rich capitalists have been there; no treasured commodities of all climes; no labor-saving machines; and but very imperfect knowledge, and scarcely any experience of the cultivation of the choicest productions of the tropics. Our wonder is not that they have done so little, but that they have done so much.

"Monrovia (said Mr. Rockwell, writing some six years ago,) was the first and is the largest settlement, containing about five hundred houses,

five churches, ~~over which~~, besides being the seat of the Colonial Government. We were everywhere hospitably received, taking our seats with the colonists at their tables; dining with them in a public dinner they gave us on shore, and entertaining them and their ladies on board our ship. The houses of the wealthier are two stories high, of a good size, and with drawing-rooms furnished with sofas, side-boards, and other articles of luxury and ease. Most of the colonists, however, live in houses of a story and a half back, from 1 to 1½ covered, as in New England, and having besides the chamber, small but convenient rooms on the lower floor, while the cooking is commonly done, as in the southern United States, in cabins distinct from the house, to avoid the annoyance of smoke and heat."

The same respectable author (from whom we quote because he visited the colony a short time before the arrival of the "*Wanderer on the seas and shores of Africa*," speaking of the inhabitants of New Georgia, a settlement of recaptured Africans, says:

"These settlers are active, industrious farmers, and are fast acquiring a knowledge of the useful arts, and securing to themselves the blessings of civilization and Christianity. But a few years since, and they were sunk in the beastly degradation of paganism, knowing nothing of the language in which they have received all the education and religious instruction they have enjoyed. Now they have a town, regularly laid out, the streets and houses are extremely clean and neat, while all around them is an appearance of thrift, and of thorough and successful cultivation of the soil, which is truly surprising, if we consider how recently the inhabitants have emerged from the indolent and unsettled habits of savage and barbarous life."

Again says Mr. Rockwell:

"On the St. Paul's river, commences the town of Caldwell, which is seven miles in length, with a narrow having a given width on the river, and besides this town lot, ten acres lying farther back. The land is thoroughly cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, for five or six miles in length, and from one fourth to half a mile in width."

Of Millsburg, he says:

"The situation of the town is particularly pleasant; its principal streets, like those of Morrovia and Caldwell, running parallel to the banks of the river, the rising ground around, being covered with lofty forest trees of the richest foliage; while, at the extremity of the village, is one of the most beautiful green lawns I have ever seen. The inhabitants are mostly healthy and industrious farmers, and though reared in America, we were surprised to learn that they enjoyed better health than they had done in the United States, and that they could endure more fatigue and hard labor, than the native Africans around them."

Of the settlement at Bassa Cove, then but three years old, having stated that it was founded by one hundred and twenty-six emigrants directly from the United States, Mr. Rockwell says:

"The colonists had cleared forty acres of land, and besides erecting

houses for themselves, and ten others for future emigrants, they had a house for the family of the Agent, and a substantial Government House, twenty feet by fifty, and two stories high, with a well enclosed and beautiful garden of two acres annexed to it."

This had been done, although the settlement had been exposed to the hostility of enemies and being planted on the principle of non-resistance, entirely broken up at one time, and a number of the inhabitants massacred. It was soon re-commenced with the spirit and means of resisting aggression. "Under this regimen," says Mr. Rockwell,

"The colony has continued to flourish, furnishing a safe asylum for the emigrant and the Missionary of the Cross; by its treaties with the natives, and by other means, aiding to suppress the slave-trade, and by its schools and churches, and the arts and comforts of civilization and Christianity, strongly recommending by the force of example, the religion of the Bible, with its train of attendant blessings, alike to the minds and hearts of the pagan tribes around."

Of the independent colony at Cape Palmas, founded but three years before, by one hundred and ninety colored persons under the auspices of Maryland, Mr. Rockwell states:

"There were forty-seven farms of five acres each, under cultivation, and besides having commenced a public model farm of fifty acres, the colonists had made five miles of road into the interior and prepared houses for the accommodation of two hundred more emigrants."

These are observations of the aspect and condition of things, as we have said, more than *sixty years ago*, very nearly at the time to which the sketches of "*Wandering on the Banks of Liberia*" apply. And what is Mr. Rockwell's testimony in regard to the contentment of the settlers?

"It has often been said that the colonists of Liberia are not contented with their situation, and were they able would gladly return to this land. From free intercourse with those of all classes in the different settlements, and after diligent inquiry on this subject, however, I was fully persuaded that there are few communities in any land, the members of which are more generally satisfied with their condition than are the great mass of the colonists. I found, too, a decided preference of Africa to America, in instances in which I should have expected the contrary to have been the fact."

Let it be remembered that up to the period to which these last statements refer, trade had occupied mainly the thoughts, and principally contributed to the comforts and prosperity of the colonists, that even in 1832 the imports into Monrovia were to the value of \$80,000, and the exports to that of \$125,000, and that, though the trade at this point afterwards decreased somewhat, yet a number of small coasting vessels had been built by the colonists, and when Mr. Rockwell was there fifteen or twenty such craft were owned and navigated by them. Let it also be remembered, that the early emigrants to Liberia were necessarily much occupied in public

affairs, means of defence, military discipline, the organization and administration of their political, judicial, and social system; in counteracting the agencies of the slave-trade, in occasional wars, in negotiations with African tribes, and finally, that each successive company of them, were obliged, for several reasons, to restrain themselves from exertion, and acquire by inquiry and experiment the knowledge, which is only so attained, of their duties, and methods and means of living in a new and strange country. All recent testimony from Liberia shows that agriculture is receiving increased attention. In his letter dated December 13th, 1840, Governor Buchanan stated:

"It should be remembered that all the land in cultivation in the colony (about 713 acres) is worked entirely by hand. We have made a quantity of very beautiful sugar this season, though all the work has been done at the greatest possible disadvantage." Under date of April 6, 1840, he states, "Business in all its branches has increased three-fold, and there is an abundance of the products of the earth in the colony for all the wants of the people."

It is some consolation to find the "*Wanderer on the seas and shores of Africa*," who amuses himself and his readers with some not very successful attempts to exhibit in ridiculous aspects the scheme of African Colonization and the people and condition of the colony, making admissions that from an opponent, are confirmations strong of the fertility of the soil and ample resources of Liberia. Observe, also, the admissions we now cite, are from one who would have us believe that want of food, and starvation are among the common afflictions of the people of Liberia. After describing the "soil of Monrovia as very thin and poor," except the valley between the cape and the fort, Dr. Bacon remarks:

"The shrubs and trees, growing through the streets and gardens, are mostly foreign fruits introduced indirectly from the West Indies, of which the orange, lime, soursop, guava, tamarind, cocoanut, and papaw, are the principal. Of these only the guava and the lime are abundant; the former having been naturalized (probably by the English traders before the beginning of the colony,) so that it has become quite a nuisance, as it is a shrub of ready and luxuriant growth on poor soils; and it has so occupied some of the streets and fields as to require much labor to keep it down. Limes, too, appear to have sprung up without cultivation, in great numbers. Oranges are cheap and good, though not very plenty; for I do not think there are more than twenty trees producing them in the whole colony. These trees must be exceedingly productive, or the Liberians have little taste for oranges. The soursop is not more abundant. The tamarind quite rare. The cocoanut is found in but two localities."

Again says Dr. Bacon:

"In a very few spots, now are seen the plantain and banana, which, though soft, succulent, perishable plants, each trunk dying as its fruit is removed, have, nevertheless, the height, air, and proportion of flourish-

ing young trees. Of these, as of the other fruits, we only find enough to show how easily they may be raised, and to make us wonder and complain that they are not produced in satisfactory abundance. The same may be said of the papaw, and of garden vegetables likewise. In regard to the latter, this negligence appears particularly culpable, as even the thin rocky soil of the Cape, with the most ordinary cultivation, will produce not only the vegetable of the tropics, but also most of those which are found in the gardens of temperate regions, some of which here flourish perennally, requiring little attention to make them yield a continual crop for several seasons; such are limes, beans, and other legumes, which, when once planted produce richly for a long time. Even the roots natural to warm regions are capable of this repeated production. The sweet potatoes are pulled up, the roots picked off, and the green tops stuck in the ground again, to radicate even in the first shower." Again: "The appropriate grain of this climate and region is rice, which is raised in great abundance and excellence by the natives, from the Gambia to Ivory Coast, and to an unknown distance interior. On this part of the coast, too, this great staple is cultivated with infinitely less labor than in other tropical regions."

We notice that Dr. Bacon, though he could see no evidence of the successful cultivation of the sugar-cane and coffee tree, does not deny the nature of the soil and climate to be suitable for the production of the sugar-cane, coffee, and cotton. From a letter of Dr. W. Johnson, who had resided four years in the colony, dated June 3d, 1811, we copy the following extracts:

"All who have tried the Liberia coffee, as far as I have heard, say that it is equal to the Mocha or Java. The usual cost of clearing land in Liberia and introducing a crop of rice, is worth about five dollars in goods at African prices. The coffee requires rather close topping after it is two feet high, as the elongation of the lower part of the trunk will even then make the full grown tree six or seven feet in height, which it ought not to exceed. It always bears, when cultivated, in the third year, *though but a small quantity.* There is a large increase in the product every year, and in seven years, I think from my observation of a number of trees of about that age, they *will average four pounds per tree.* We have not yet seen the tree attain its full growth, but it doubtless requires about fifteen years. In the West Indies it is said to grow twenty years. The lowest estimate of those in the colony who have raised, measured, and weighed the coffee repeatedly, is five pounds per tree for an average production. This is quite extraordinary, as in the West Indies the average crop is stated by very respectable authority, to be at full bearing, a tierce of a thousand pounds to an acre, on which they plant about seven hundred trees. A coffee tree in Monrovia yielded last year two bushels, three and three-fourths pecks of berries, which produced *seventeen pounds of cleaned and cured coffee.* Such facts as these are fully explained by the appearance of the trees. They will grow, if not topped down, to the height of twenty feet, and will cover ten feet square of land, while the extent of the branches in the West Indies is not much larger than that of a hog-head. The coffee berries are commonly borne on the branches more compactly than any other fruit which I recollect to have seen. A small branch, which I brought to New York, bore, within in the space of one foot square, one hundred and sixty berries, and was a fair specimen of their general appearance. The p-

is indigenous in Liberia, or has become naturalized, so that it abounds in the forest. The usual allowance of labor in the West Indies is one slave to an acre of coffee. But we have free women and children and natives for its propagation, to all of which circumstances it is very well adapted. We have two or three kinds of coffee, one of which, and the best, has leaves as large as a hand, and a flower as small as that of the apple tree."

From this statement it may be inferred :

1st. That the best coffee plants are to be found in Liberia, and that the soil is well suited to their growth and fruitfulness.

2d. That if properly cultivated, they will produce at least as well, probably better than in my part of the West Indies.

3d. That had the earliest settlers (which it is absurd to suppose,) found leisure when they first arrived, to set out coffee plantations, they might in 1837, have nearly attained their full growth.

4th. That had they for several years, been necessarily occupied (as was the fact,) in securing subsistence from other sources than coffee plantations, then the fact, as Dr. Bacon states, that coffee was imported into the colony, and not thence exported, and would be so, as he thinks, "for ten years to come," from 1837, is no reason for discouragement in regard to the production of coffee in that country.

5th. That among "the few neglected coffee bushes that Dr. Bacon saw growing in the streets of Monrovia," (or which escaped his notice in its enclosures and gardens) was one that in 1840, *yielded seventeen pounds of dried coffee per tree.*

6th. It would appear from the following extract from the letter of Dr. J. Lawrence Day, at Monrovia, February 20, 1841, that the product of this one tree is not our only demonstration (though it is quite sufficient) of what may be done, or of what will be done in the culture of coffee in the colony. Dr. Day, says.

"In December, nearly forty thousand coffee trees were living, the plantings and growth of the year 1840. The number next year will probably exceed this. These all in a few years will become a source of profit to the owners, much larger in proportion than in any other country. To show you what calculations may be made, a colonist last year picked from one tree three bushels of berries, which it was found yielded four pounds of dried coffee to the bushel. You may think this an extreme case; I grant it. *But there are now bearing numbers of trees, which will every one yield one bushel and many of them two bushels of berries to the tree.*"

From these facts we infer the probability that before the "ten years" even dating from the year of Dr. Bacon's visit, coffee will be an article of export from Liberia, and the certainty, that at no remote day, it will become one of the great staple productions of the colony.

It is not to be imagined that human nature suddenly loses all its weak-

nesses and imperfections, by crossing the ocean, or by any new circumstances (however favorable to its elevation,) among which it may be introduced, nor would it be reasonable to look for an immediate degree of advancement among colonists, composed of a people, long depressed by adverse and withering influences, not a few of them by slavery, beyond what would be expected of the most favored of our race. We have thought the work of African Colonization admirably adapted to strengthen the intellectual powers and nurture and develop the moral faculties and dispositions of those who might engage in it, and that we might justly anticipate in the community of Liberia, a sure if not rapid progress in knowledge and virtue. We have never claimed for this people entire exemption from the vices, which have more or less existence in all countries, and in all numerous classes of human beings. With very few exceptions, the reports of those both from the United States and England, who have visited or resided in Liberia, have been such as to create belief in the general contentment, sobriety, industry and good character of the colonists. Their own opinions and sentiments, the colonists themselves, are best able truly and fully to express. In September, 1827, the inhabitants of Monrovia addressed a circular to their brethren in this country in which they say.

"Truly we have a goodly heritage, and if there is any thing lacking in the character or condition of the people of this colony, it never can be charged to the account of the country, it must be the fruit of our own mismanagement or slothfulness or vices. But from these evils we confide in Him, to whom we are indebted for all our blessings, to preserve us.

"It is the topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and private, (and He knows with what sincerity,) that we were ever conducted, by his Providence, to this shore."

In September, 1836, the citizens of Monrovia again assembled and in a series of resolutions expressed their unabated attachment to the scheme of African Colonization and their gratitude to its friends. Among the resolutions adopted on that occasion we find the following:

"Whereas, it has been widely and maliciously circulated in the United States of America, that the inhabitants of this colony are unhappy in their situation and anxious to return, on motion of *Rev. B. R. Wilson,*

"Resolved that this report is false and malicious, and originated in a design to injure the colony, by calling off the support and sympathy of its friends, that so far from a desire to return, we would regard such an event, as the greatest calamity that could befall us."

In evidence, of the satisfaction of the colonists, with their condition, and of their generally correct habits of temperance, industry, good morals, and respect for the Sabbath, and the various duties of religion, we might adduce testimony from many respectable witnesses not only from this

country but from Great Britain. As far back as March, 1828, Captain Nicholson of the United States sloop-of-war Ontario, wrote to Mr. Clay;

"All the colonists with whom I had communication, (and with nearly the whole of them did I communicate in person, or by my officers,) expressed their decided wish to remain in their present situation, rather than return again to the United States. The appearance of all the colonists, those of Monrovia as well as Caldwell, indicated more than contentment. Their manners were those of freemen, who experienced the blessings of liberty, and appreciate the boon."

In similar statements Capt. Sheridan writing in 1830, Capt. Kennedy of the United States Ship Java, in 1831, and Capt. Abels, Capt. Crowell and Capt. Page of the United States schooner Boxer, in 1832, concur.

In October 1834, the Rev. John Seyss wrote from Monrovia to Gerrit Smith, Esq.:

"Here are to be seen intelligent, sensible, and in many cases well educated colored gentlemen, with whom it is pleasing to converse, and whose houses and families give evidence of good order, morality, temperance and industry. Here are ministers of the Gospel, who add to all this a faithful, and zealous and untiring zeal to promote the cause of Christ generally, and as it should be, to promote the prosperity of their respective denominations.

"They have not classical education, but who is to be blamed? And while they receive no remuneration, no salary, and are obliged to follow a trade, to be entangled with the affairs of this life, to procure an honest livelihood, is it not much to their praise, that they fill their appointments, and go up the rivers and creeks at their own expense, to teach their brethren and neighbors the way to Heaven? There are members of several Christian churches, who, at the sound of the church-going bell, are seen on the holy Sabbath, slowly and reverently assembling in their respective places of worship, to adore their Creator and keep his blessed day. In fact, the Sabbath is held sacred in Monrovia."

In 1835, the Rev. B. R. Wilson, (an intelligent and religious colored man who after spending some time in the colony *had returned for his family*) wrote for publication :

"The morals of the colonists I regard as superior to the same population in almost any part of the United States. A drunkard is a rare spectacle, and when exhibited is put under the ban of public opinion at once.

"To the praise of Liberia, be it spoken, I did not hear during my residence in it, a solitary oath uttered by a settler; this abominable practice has not yet stained its moral character and reputation, and heaven grant that it never may."

Captain Outerbridge of the brig Rover, visited the colony in the summer of 1835, and August 5th, wrote for publication in the New Orleans Observer, of the people of Monrovia:

"The inhabitants appear to enjoy very good health, and are very friendly towards one another. The people of Monrovia are all for trade

and are all very pious, and I can say, to my knowledge I heard not a word of ill-fame while I was at Monrovia among the Americans, [colonists]; for it appeared to me that they had left off that practice, as well as drinking, and you will see them all going to church on Sunday three times a day, and they appear to be very strict in their devotions; as you cannot get a man to work on Sunday, not even the natives."

The Rev. G. W. McElroy, on his return from Liberia in December, 1835, wrote:

"As to the morality of the colony, it is in general good."

Captain Wm. Hutton, an Englishman, and agent of the Western African Company on a visit to the colony in October, 1836, after speaking of the advantages of the place, and the friendly and hospitable manners of the inhabitants, and of their gardens, which he pronounced in good order and well enclosed, where he had observed,

"Fine cabbages, cucumbers, parsley, beans and other vegetables, as well as the most delicious fruits, such as pine-apples, oranges, grapes, guavas, souseps, the African cherry, melons, and lemons;" he adds "I must also do the inhabitants the justice to say, that they are a highly respectable, moral, intelligent people."

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, (then the late governor of Liberia,) in a speech in New York, June 28, 1836, after speaking of the destitute character of emigrants, (many of them liberated slaves,) on their arrival, said,

"Could they be expected at once to produce a great and wide effect on the native population around; yet they have built them houses, and churches, and school-houses. To expect that they should while struggling to effect this, open their houses and fill them with the children of natives, hire teachers to instruct them, and ministers to preach to them, and give away bibles and tracts among them would be a most unreasonable expectation. Yet something like this has been done by these poor colonists. They have taken natives into their families, and taught them the customs of this country, and they have exerted an effort decidedly beneficial upon their morals. I do not say that all the colonists are moral. Would to God they were. All the people in New York are not moral. But most of these poor people are moral, and what is far better, they are pious men and women. They have erected four houses for divine worship. They have put up 500 dwelling houses, many of them of stone. They have stone fences, some of them worth from two to three thousand dollars; besides a court-house and jail."

The late lamented Governor Buchanan, in 1836, on viewing the villages of recaptured Africans, wrote:

"The air of perfect neatness, thrift and comfort, which reign throughout, afford a lovely commentary on the advancement which these interesting people have made in civilization and Christian order, under the patronage of the Colonization Society. Imagine to yourself a level plain of some two or three hundred acres, laid off into square blocks of houses intersecting each other at right angles, as smooth and clean as the best

swept side-walk in Philadelphia, and lined with well-planted hedges of cassada and palm—Houses surrounded with gardens luxuriant with fruit and vegetables—a school-house full of orderly children neatly dressed and studiously engaged—and then say whether I was guilty of extravagance in exclaiming, as I did, after surveying this most lovely scene, that had the Colonization Society accomplished nothing more than had been done in the rescue from slavery and savage habits of these three hundred people, I should be well satisfied." Of his general impressions he says: " were I to obey the impulse of feeling, I fear you would place me among the list of eulogists whose exaggerated descriptions have done little less injury to the interests of Liberia, than her most ignorant revilers. But after all the curbing I have imposed upon my colonization enthusiasm, and the determination to look at things on the dark side as well as on the bright, Liberia far exceeds in almost every respect, all that I have ever imagined of her."

In 1828 the Rev. Dr. Skinner, for a time Governor of the colony, said:

"Of the colonists a large portion are professors of religion. In the settlement of New Georgia, which is composed of native Africans who had been in America but four months, of 375 there are 167 members of the church. Dr. Skinner said that in his residence of fourteen months in Liberia, he had seen and heard of only two intemperate persons, and had heard only one profane oath. In regard to the charge of bitter prejudice against the white man, among the colonists, he said that the whites are treated with respect in Liberia, when they treat the inhabitants with respect."

In 1838 Dr. Goheen, who was never connected with the Colonization Society, but with the Methodist mission, wrote:

"The people are industrious and persevering in their attempts to gain a comfortable livelihood, temperate and economical in their habits, and appear to be really enjoying life.

"I have inquired diligently, and I have yet the first man to find who would leave Liberia for a residence in America on any terms."

Dr. James Lawrence Day, colonial physician, writes in Feb., 1841:

"I have before expressed to you my very agreeable surprise at finding the colony such as it is—embracing so many flourishing settlements, and having a people among whom you can recognize scarce a lineament of the American slave. Men here, *are men*, as you find them in other communities, showing as they do a proper respect for themselves and you; you cannot remember your former prejudices, however strong they may have been, but meet them at once, without a reflection, on terms of perfect equality."

A distinguished English officer, who had been three years on the African coast, speaking of the people of Liberia in 1832, observes:

"The character of these industrious colonists is exceedingly correct and moral; their minds strongly impressed with religious feelings, their manners serious and decorous, and their domestic habits remarkably neat and comfortable."

Lieut. Colonel H. Dundas Campbell said before an audience in London, in January, 1841,

"That, during the three years he had been Governor of Sierra Leone, he had frequent opportunities of observing persons from the colony of Liberia, and he had always found them very superior in intellect, besides being excellent mechanics, and generally very moral and well-conducted. In fact, he would candidly say that no persons in his own colony equalled them. From his knowledge of the interior of Africa, he took upon himself to say, that it was by the establishment of such colonies as Liberia that civilization would be effected there."

Capt. Stoll of the British navy, who visited the colony in 1840, says :

"The colonists with few exceptions, are all members of churches, and I can safely certify, that a more orderly set of people I have never met with. I did not hear an improper or profane expression during my visit. Spirits are excluded in most if not all the settlements. They have formed themselves into various societies, such as agricultural, botanical, mechanical, for promoting Christian knowledge, also a ladies' society for clothing the poor. I went there unbiassed, and left it with a conviction that colonies on the principle of Liberia ought to be established as soon as possible, if we wish to serve Africa."

Finally we conclude this mass of testimony with that of Dr. James Hall, who long resided in Liberia, and has been intimately acquainted with all the settlements of the colony, for the past eleven years, and whose perfect candour and integrity, accuracy of observation, and remarkable sagacity and soundness of judgment, are admitted by all who know him.

"The Liberians, says Dr. Hall, have shown a capacity for maintaining a free and independent government, a capacity and disposition for a fair degree of moral and intellectual improvement. The soil of Liberia is one of the most productive in the world, and capable of yielding all the varieties of vegetables, and all the staple commodities of the tropics. The climate of Africa is one that will prove as favorable to the American emigrant, as does the climate of the Western States to the New Englander. In fine, all that is necessary to favor and perpetuate on the coast of Africa, an independent Christian government, is an increase of the number of *select* emigrants, an increase for a certain period, of the appropriation to each individual on his arrival, and a general protection from the government of this country."

If, then, upon this concurrent testimony from colonists themselves, from free colored men, who after careful personal examination of the soil and settlements of Liberia, have removed thither with their families; from captains of merchant vessels, American and English; from missionaries; from those who have retired from offices of responsibility in the colony; from intelligent and distinguished naval officers of the United States and Great Britain, and from the late Governor of Sierra Leone, any reliance can be placed, it is impossible to doubt that the foundations of a free Christian

commonwealth are well laid in Africa, and that the practicability of African colonization, to an indefinite extent, is demonstrated. It is for the friends of God and man in this country to consider how colonies so well organized, so beneficent as far as their power and influence extend, so admirably designed and situated for progress, and if duly guarded and fostered, to dispense rich blessings to one quarter of the globe, shall be sustained, and rendered effectual means of relieving the miseries and exalting the character and destiny of the African race.

While human nature continues fallible, no plan of good, even the most wise and least objectionable, can be executed without the liability to error, and the imperfection inseparable from all the works of man. We must be willing to labor in the twilight of our knowledge, and to have our best efforts often disturbed and counteracted by the infirmities, the prejudices, and the passions of mankind. To escape the effects of ignorance, mistake and perverseness, we must needs go out of the world. With multitudes, popular opinion, (however absurd,) has the force of law, and ridicule is the test of truth. A word of contempt, a shadowy and uncertain rumor, will shake the faith of some in a cause, the merits of which all history illustrates and all sound argument confirms. In view of the evidence we have here exhibited of the condition, character and importance of the colony of Liberia, we call upon all the editors, clergy, statesmen and Christians of the country to awake and arise with united energies and build it up, as a regenerating power to Africa and an everlasting monument to the praise of our philanthropy and religion. Why this silence, doubt, apathy? Why slumber the churches as though no knell sounded, appallingly, from Africa over the perishing and the lost? Why sleeps this whole nation as deaf to the majestic voice of Providence, speaking not less audibly than when it summoned the hosts of Israel to go forward? Why hesitate our statesmen in their places of honor and responsibility to propose and advocate measures in support of this scheme, so closely connected with the permanency and glory of our Union and the best interests of the two most numerous races encompassed by its limits? Will delay diminish the evils to be remedied, the difficulties to be overcome, or the expenditures to be made? Shall we indolently resign all the honors and rewards of the enterprise to our successors, and invite by our deeds of compassion, no redeemed children of Africa to come as pilgrims and scatter their fragrant flowers, and shed their grateful tears upon our graves?

What should be done to unite in more energetic measures the friends of the cause, and increase the funds of the Society, to strengthen (if it has been weakened,) the confidence of all the friends of missions in the scheme; to obtain efficient aid from the States, and the General Government; to secure a recognition of the neutrality, if not independence of

the colony from England and other governments, are subjects which may well deserve the consideration of the Board of Directors.

In the fulfillment of the stipulations of the treaty with England, in relation to the slave-trade, it will be easy for the government, through its squadron on the African coast, to extend adequate protection to our African settlements, and should a commissioner or commercial agent be appointed, by negotiation with many African tribes, to increase immensely the advantages of our own commerce, and at the same time promote the interests and extend the influence of Liberia. But we cherish higher hopes. We know of nothing in the constitution, or in reason, to prevent a direct appropriation of funds by the government, to enlarge the Liberian territory, or assist emigration to the colony. As a powerful, the most powerful auxiliary, to the suppression of the slave trade, and the increase of our lawful commerce on the African coast: it presents a just claim to our fostering care, as a means to those great ends. If both those great ends can be attained, most certainly and effectually and economically, by enlarging the extent and authority and population of Liberia, why should not direct appropriations be made for this purpose? At all events, every thoughtful man will admit, that if our African settlements are contributing, and in no small degree, to the suppression of the traffic in slaves, and to the encouragement, security and increase of American commerce, the great objects for which, at heavy expense, we maintain a squadron on that coast, it is right and proper that such squadron should afford protection to such settlements, and co-operate in the well directed enterprises of their citizens to extend the influence of their principles and authority.

We conclude this article with the following remarks from an eminent friend of the Society in London, to whose zeal and calm but effective reasonings and appeals, not only the Africans, but many other portions of our afflicted race are deeply indebted.

LONDON, 12mo., 4th, 1843.

"From the African Repository which I now receive, though not always in due course, I am glad to learn that the colony of Liberia appears to be in as flourishing a state as in any period of its history. I shall be particularly solicitous to know how the late slaves of John McDonogh succeed in their new situation, as they seem to have been the most promising body of emigrants who have yet gone out."

"I need not tell thee that I am a cordial friend to the colony of Liberia, and to the principle of colonizing with their own consent free colored people on the coast of Africa, as thou art aware that I have long been attached to the cause, to which I have devoted considerable time, much anxious thought, and for my small means, a considerable sum of money. The attacks of its enemies and the obloquy which I have myself been exposed to, on its account, instead of shaking my opinions, have even confirmed my convictions in its favor. But I observe in the columns of the —

currency given to statements so inhuman, such palpable perversion of reasoning from statistics, that I have felt doubtful whether I could conscientiously retain an ostensible connexion with a body, of which that paper is the organ. I observe, moreover, such reiterated manifestations of captious hostility to England, that although I am by no means blind to her many faults, I must enter my protest against such articles, or withdraw from a society which, professing good will to men, does not refuse to sow the seeds of discord between nations. I allude to articles having titles to the following effect: "Aggressions of England," and containing in themselves not the proposal of any remedy for the evils, if they really exist, but the kindling of hostile feelings or the fanning of the flame, if it already burns. I lament as sincerely as any colonizationist can do, that the colony of Liberia, does not receive the cordial countenance and support of the government and people of England, and I lament also that in the place of these, any unfriendly occurrences should take place. It ought, however, to be borne in mind, that accidental and individual misunderstandings may take place, which ought not to be regarded as national. It also ought to be remembered that the present state of the coast of Africa is very peculiar. In the first place, it is the especial scene of those outrages of humanity and the laws, which the police of different nations is engaged in hunting out and punishing, and the innocent when in suspicious situations, must unavoidably be at times exposed, to be invariably overhauled and questioned. It is doing this, the police misbehaves itself, there is a legitimate channel through which complaint can be made, and redress sought. These very occasions, disagreeable as they must be to the parties concerned might, if properly treated, be made the means of publishing to the world the real merits of the colony and its friends. The other cause of grievance appears to be the conduct of British traders on the coast of the colony, and here I must say, that though I believe some captains may have been in fault, and know that the employer, of one of them freely admit this to have been the case, yet on the main question the colony has itself to blame. It has done nothing to retard its existence officially recognised in this country, still less to leave the limits of its jurisdiction acknowledged. Consequently, though it is shown by repeated Liberian testimony, that when British government vessels have gone to a Liberian port, mutual good feeling has prevailed which has rendered their presence rather acceptable than otherwise, and though this has also been the case with some of our trading vessels, a trap seems laid for misunderstanding with respect to others. These traders have, from time immemorial, been in the habit of trading goods with the native chiefs, and no traders of this description are more numerous or more successful than your own American captains. The British captain now, however, goes to a spot which he has been accustomed to visit, commences his trade with the natives, when an American comes along, warns him off and seizes his property, telling him that he is engaged in a contraband trade on a prohibited part of the coast. The trader proceeds to make his complaint to some British naval officer, perhaps a midshipman or junior lieutenant of some man-of-war's boat, who finding that the obstruction has been made on no French, Dutch, Portuguese or Danish part of the coast, and knowing that the American Government holds none, regards the transaction as a violation of the rights of his countrymen which he is there to see respected.

The steps which follow may be very indiscreet and blamable, but they are the acts of an individual, of a class not always the most discreet, proceeding from a palpable defect which the colony or the United States Government should supply. I have myself written to your excellent minister at the British court and I have his written answer that he could not take up the matter in his official capacity, but that he would mention it privately to one of the Queen's ministers. I think Edward Everett was perfectly correct, but what can such private statements do against official complaints regularly presented. I likewise saw a tory member of the Committee, Sir T. D. Ackland, who listened most kindly to my statements and presented the documents which I produced, which has led to their being printed and published in the proceedings of the Committee. All this can only influence the private opinion of a few individuals so long as no steps are taken to obtain the recognition of Liberia as independent, or as a dependency of the United States. Our British Government will not take the first step in either mode of recognition. It does not even readily recognize the new colonies formed by its own subjects. The plain and reasonable course to be pursued is for Liberia to send a deputation to make the demand in form, and at the same time furnish such explanations as will be required, before the request will be acceded to. Thou must well remember the practical difficulty with which thy own personal application was met because made on behalf of a society and not on behalf either of the United States or the Liberian Government. I have for years endeavored to urge the adoption of this only straight course, and would exert myself to facilitate the steps which might be required, yet nothing of the kind is attempted, whilst the evils continue to be repeated and allowed to be the subject of complaints put forth in a spirit which can scarcely fail to engender those bad feelings between Americans, English, and Liberians, which the friends to each, and to humanity generally, cannot fail to deplore."

#### A SLAVE FACTORY

"From the missionary station, lately commenced by the Board, on the Gaboon river, Mr. Wilson has made several exploring tours, for the purpose of ascertaining the character and condition of the surrounding population. On one of these excursions, made in July, 1842, he visited King William's town, which is situated on the south side of the river, not far from its mouth. Having previously learned that there was a slave factory in the place, humanity as well as curiosity, prompted him to inspect its interior. He was informed by King William that permission must be obtained from the owner, a Spaniard, who resided in the village. Accordingly he was conducted to the abode of this individual, of whom the following description is given :

THE OWNER.—We found him as pitiable an object, if the thing could be possible, as the most miserable of his slaves. He was in a small room or tent formed of mats, lying on a cot, and covered from head to toe with a loathsome cutaneous eruption, known in this country by the name of *craw-craw*. He could speak neither English nor French; our conversation, therefore, was conducted by means of an interpreter. His first and last inquiries, as was very natural, pertained to men-of-war—how many, when, and where we had seen them. Some of our party were disposed to prophecy smooth things; but while I had no desire to see him more miserable, I felt no disposition to allay his apprehensions by any false hope. He told us he had taken four cargoes of slaves from the coast, had been captured twice, but nevertheless, had realized a fortune of sixty to eighty thousand dollars. He said, also, if he could carry the slaves he then had to Hayaray, in safety, he would abandon the traffic—and he seemed to arrogate to himself no little credit for this virtuous intention.

The owner readily assented to the request of Mr. Wilson, and sent one of his young men to see at the inclosure in which his victims were confined. The position and internal arrangement of the factory were as follows:

**THE FACTORY.**—This is situated at the opposite side of the town, to give the master an opportunity of leaving his slaves in an adjoining forest, in case of a surprise by a native chief. It is a inclosure of one acre or more, one side of which is formed by a substantial bamboo house, perhaps two hundred feet long and eighty wide; this is the sleeping apartment of the slaves. The adjoining side is formed by a shade of small trees, about the two ends and inner side of which are open; this serves as a place of relaxation during the day. The remaining two sides are formed by a double palisade, which might be easily forced by the occupants, if they were not fettered and guarded day and night.

What the country looks upon the Western coast of Africa, he finds that nominal Christians have no better countries. But in what capacity, for what purpose have they got together? How much have they come to open the way for missionary efforts? What have they effected in preparing the African mind for the Gospel of Christ? The following extract will throw some light upon this inquiry:

**TELEGRAM OF THE SLAVES.**—On our arrival at the gate the slaves were all talking, at making a loud and continual noise, not unlike that which is heard on entering a large managerie. But when the gate was open'd, and we entered, the most profound silence ensued; as we approached them it became the silence of the grave. Every eye was fixed upon us. What were their feelings and thoughts none, of course, can tell, except so far as the operations of the mind might be inferred from the expression of the countenance. Many of them had never seen a white man before, except the one who had bought them, and some had not even seen him. Most of them had imagined that they were to be devoured by the whites. They suppose that the kindness which is shown them in the barracoon is prompted by the same feeling which motivates the ox for the slaughter. When we entered many may have thought that a victim was to be selected, or that the time of their embarkation was at hand; and in that very moment they may have yielded up the last lingering hope of being restored to their kindred and their homes.

The appearance of these miserable beings, together with the hardships and privations which they suffer, may be inferred from that part of the narrative which follows:

**GENERAL APPEARANCE.**—Among the slaves were persons of both sexes, from five to forty years of age. Some of them were smoking, and I was told that they had a small allowance of tobacco. Not one of the number, of whatever age or sex, had any covering. A few of them appeared to be light-hearted and frivolous, in despite of their chains; the countenances of others showed that they were sunk almost to a state of idiocy. But most of them appeared thoughtful, pensive, and melancholy.

**CONDITION DURING THE DAY.**—With the exception of twenty or thirty invalids, all were seated on logs laid lengthwise, and about three feet apart, under the open shade already mentioned. Most of the men were fastened two and two, one ankle of each being fettered; in moving about, which was apparently done with pain and difficulty, each rested one arm on the shoulder of the other. The women, girls, and half-grown boys were made secure by a brass ring encircling the neck, through which a chain passed, grouping them together in companies of forty or fifty each. Boys and girls under ten years of age were left unshackled.

**ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NIGHT.**—The bamboo house, used as a sleeping apartment, has three parallel platforms, six feet wide, about one foot above the surface of the ground, and running the whole length of the structure. These platforms are covered with bamboo mats; on these the slaves lie, without any covering to protect their naked bodies from the cold or mosquitos, both of which are nearly intolerable to persons in their situation at this season of the year.

The following extract will be read with deep emotion:

**A GROUP OF MOTHERS.**—There was one company which particularly arrested my attention—and affected my heart. It was made up of mothers who had recently been separated from their children. How they came to be confined together I cannot tell, unless their keeper, yielding to what they deemed an innocent and harmless desire, allowed them to be drawn together by their sympathies and sorrows.

Their owner knew, perhaps, what had become of their children, but he was unaffected by the reminiscence. Not so with them. Their countenances indicated an intensity of anguish which cannot be described. Though heathen mothers, a flame had been kindled in their hearts which no calamity could extinguish.

When infants are born in the barracoon, or when they are brought ~~there~~ with their mothers—because it is inconvenient to keep them in the factory, and almost impossible to carry them across the ocean—they are subjected to a premature and violent death. I speak advisedly, when I affirm that this is a common occurrence in the operations of the slave-trade; and it was in this way, I was credibly informed, that these sorrowful females had been sundered from their offspring.

The practice, then, of immolating infants is common in Western Africa; not that the natives are guilty of such cruelty, for they regard the deed with horror, and their idolatry, however blind and superstitious, has never reached this climax of cold-blooded depravity. It is the custom of white men, the nominal representatives of Christianity, beginning and continuing partly to gratify an insatiable avarice.

Having carefully surveyed this picture of destitution and wretchedness, and having suffered his imagination to run forward to the great horrors of the middle-pass age, it was not strange that Mr. Wilton should close his description by saying, "I left the barracoon with my curiosity amply satisfied, and with emotions which will never allow me to visit another."

Those who have read the foregoing extracts will doubtless be pleased to receive further information respecting the history of this slave-factory. In the month of August, H. B. M. brig Rapid entered the Gaboon, with the intention of surprizing the factory; but in consequence of a mistake as to its position, the slaves were secreted before the force could be landed. The following incident, almost too horrible to be described, is introduced for the purpose of illustrating more fully the character of a traffic, which, in every aspect of it, is evil, and only evil:

**AN EXECUTION.**—Soon after the attempt of the Rapid to surprize the factory, a large number of slaves—between two and three hundred—broke their chains and escaped from the barracoon. Most of them were subsequently apprehended and returned. The owner, having discovered the two leaders, determined to punish them in such a manner as to intimidate the others from making a similar attempt. As soon as they had been fastened, with their hands behind them to two of the front posts of the shade, the rest were assembled to behold the bloody spectacle about to be exhibited. The Spaniard, in the presence of his victims, put a double charge into his gun, and then placing it within two feet of the breast of one of them, discharged the contents into his heart. The heart of the poor creature dropped, the blood gushed forth in a torrent, and so he died. This, one would have thought, was enough to glut the vengeance of a fiend; but it was insufficient to satisfy the merciless Spaniard. He reloaded and discharged his gun several times into the bleeding corpse, before he began his work of death upon the other, whom at length he dispatched in a similar manner. The bodies remained suspended to the posts, where the execution had taken place, during the whole day.

In less than ten days after this tragedy, another attempt was made to escape from the barracoon; and two others underwent the same penalty.—*From the Day Spring.*

*From the Vermont Chronicle.*

#### VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WE have waited till the last hour for the communication that Mr. Constantine was requested to send us. We now conclude it will not be sent at all; and therefore make use of the sketch of his remarks furnished by our correspondent. In regard to it, our Boston correspondent says:—

"I hope you will publish Mr. Constantine's statement about Liberia. I presume he gives a very fair view of the Colony as it appears to a New England Missionary whose health is so bad, and so hopelessly bad, that he cannot live there, and who, very naturally, becomes a little homesick. I happen to know, that, when he arrived in Boston, in June, 1842, he brought—or the ship that he came in brought—letters from one of his fellow laborers, who enjoyed tolerable health, and who gave a much more cheering account of affairs. This fact ought to go with his statement."

*For the Vermont Chronicle*

#### COLONIZATION SOCIETY

The twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Vermont Colonization Society was held in the Brick Church, in this village, on Thursday evening, October 19th. The Hon.

Israel P. Dana, President of the Society, took the chair, at 7 o'clock. The meeting was opened with appropriate music from the choir. Daniel Baldwin, Esq., Treasurer, presented his report, from which, and the accompanying statements, it appeared that about \$650 have been raised in Vermont during the last year for the American Colonization Society, and thus without the employment of an agent. The Secretary, the Rev. J. K. Converse, of Burlington, then read an abstract from the Annual Report, showing what has been done by the Society the last year; with a brief sketch of the doings of the Parent Board in sending out emigrants, purchasing territory, &c. The report contained an array of uncontested facts from Gov. Roberts, from colonists, from missionaries and naval officers, illustrating the generally good condition and progress of the colonists.

The Rev. George W. Campbell, of Newbury, then led in prayer; after which, the Rev. W. Mitchell addressed the audience in an appropriate discourse on the history of slavery and its remedy. It is expected that the discourse will be published.

At the close of Mr. Mitchell's address, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, a Mr. Constantine, lately a Baptist Missionary at Edina, in Africa, was called on to make some remarks. It was known that Mr. Constantine was not friendly to Colonization, that he was a zealous abolitionist, in the technical sense, both before he went to Africa, and since his return, and that he had been acting, during the day, with the Liberty Party Convention, in the Free Church. Still, we all wished to hear what Brother Constantine could say; having no fear that the principles on which the scheme of Colonization is based, or the facts by which it is made to commend itself to every candid and intelligent mind, could be shaken. In compliance with the special request of Mr. Constantine's friends, he was called to the platform. Mr. C. appears to be a pious man, and to feel deeply for the injuries of the colored race. Yet it was obvious to all that his views had received their shade and coloring from the strong enlistment of his feelings in a Society which has seen fit to oppose the Colonization Society. We took brief notes, and shall present the substance of his volunteer remarks, and of his answers when cross-examined. On the whole, his statements commend Colonization to our warmest confidence.

The substance of his volunteer remarks, is as follows:—

1st. Mr. Constantine said, when he first arrived in Africa, he visited Monrovia; that the colonies were then under Gov. Buchanan, that the Governor called with him upon a number of families, that he found them living in affluence, and was very favorably impressed, but that he afterwards learned that there was a good deal of poverty and idleness, that he saw some of the emigrants that were ragged and dissatisfied, and wished to return to this country, to the service of their old masters. When cross-examined it appeared that Liberia has some lazy and shiftless persons, such as are to be found in every community.

2d. Mr. Constantine said, that Gov. Buchanan told him, that when he succeeded to the government, he found some of the colonists engaged in making shackles for the slave ships. Had this statement and his remarks upon it passed without questioning, it would have left the impression that this *was done openly*, and with the approbation of public sentiment and of the colonial authorities.

Cross-examined. "Do you say that the colonists openly assist the slavers, and make shackles for them?"

Mr. C. "No."

"Do you say that blacksmiths in the colony make shackles with the approbation of the colonial government, or of the public sentiment of the colonists?"

Mr. C. "No, I do not."

"Did not the persons referred to make shackles in defiance of public sentiment, and for large gains, just as some persons in this country keep a tippling shop for gain?"

Mr. C. "I suppose they did."

"Do not the colonial authorities do what they can to hinder and break up the slave trade?"

Mr. C. "They profess to do so, and I do not know but they do."

Mr. C. went on to state that there is still one slave factory on the 300 miles of coast to which the name Liberia is applied. But on being questioned, he stated that this one factory is *not on the soil of the colony*, nor within its jurisdiction; but upon territory still owned by a native chief—which the Colonization Society is now striving to obtain the means of purchasing. Thus from the testimony, it appears that there is but one slave factory now, where there were perhaps twenty before our colonies were planted there.

3d. As it has been said by the opposers of Colonization, that the colonists reduce the natives to slavery, Mr. C. was requested to speak on that point.

He said the young natives, from 15 to 25 years old, generally do the work of the

colonists; that they are treated with a great deal of distance; that their religious instruction is neglected; that while most of the adult colonists are members of the church, and attend church very constantly on the Sabbath, the native young people are not brought to the house of God, nor instructed in the families in which they live.

Cross-examined. "But does slavery exist in the colonies?"

Mr. C. "No, not exactly. The native young people do most all the work and are not treated as they ought to be."

"Do they not receive wages?"

Mr. C. "Yes."

"How much do they receive?"

Mr. C. "They receive their chop, (i. e. their rice,) their cloth (clothing,) and in addition to this, what costs the colonists perhaps ten dollars, (i. e. for a year.)"

"But do not these natives enter and leave the service of the colonists just when they please?"

Mr. C. "Yes they do,"—Thus endeth the lesson on colonial slavery. The sum of the whole, is, that the colonists hold slaves in Liberia just as we hold slaves in Vermont; i. e. we and they hold *hired help*—who come and go when they please.

4. "What is the influence of the colonists in respect to civilizing the natives and facilitating the work of missions?"

In answer, Mr. C. went on to state that he did not receive all that support and aid from the colonists in his missionary work, which he expected when he went out,—that jealousies existed between the natives and the colonists, and that the latter sometimes spoke contemptuously of the former. Cross-examined. "Does not the hostility of some of the natives to the colonists arise from the efforts of the colonists to break up the slave trade, which the natives, for the sake of gain, desire to perpetuate?" Mr. C. "I don't know but it does."

"Was ever a mission established and sustained on the Liberian coast, by either Moravians or English missionary societies, until such missions had the sheltering and protecting influence of our colonies?" Mr. C. was understood to admit that he knew of no mission ever having proved successful until our colonies were planted there.

Thus we have brought to view the leading points upon which Mr. Constantine remarked, and have given, as nearly as possible, from our brief notes, the words of his answers. When it is considered that Mr. C. acknowledges himself not friendly to the Colonization Society, it will be seen that his answers contain important testimony in favor of our cause. We suppose that any man visiting the colony, and fixing his eye only upon the dark side of the story, might present a discouraging picture. This might be done of any community, for every community has its faults, its loafers and beggars, and its examples of mal-administration of law; and it would be strange indeed if Liberia were free from these evils. All we contend for, is, not that society in Liberia has all the comforts, conveniences, and refinements of New England, but that, all things considered, the colonies are doing well, and exerting a good influence, and already give promise of being the Plymouth of Africa. The Report, when published, will show the grounds of this faith.

The services of the evening were closed with the appointment of the following gentlemen as officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Hon. SAMUEL C. CRAFTS, President.

Hon. PHINEHAS WHITE, Gen. E. P. WALTON, Vice Presidents.

#### DIRECTORS.

Hon. Charles Paine,

D. Kellogg, Esq.

James Bell, Esq.,

S. Chapin, Esq.

A. W. Hyde, Esq.,

David Pierce, Esq.

Henry Stevens,

Rev. Wm. Mitchell,

Rev. R. C. Hand,

Hon. Peter Starr,

E. C. Tracy,

Charles Adams, Esq.

Rev J K. CONVERSE, Secretary, Daniel Baldwin, Esq. Treasurer, Hon. Jeduthan LOOMIS, Auditor.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The schooner Ida, arrived at New York from Sierra Leone, brings late advices from Africa. Previous to her sailing the British brig-of-war Spy had captured three Brazilian slavers on the African coast. One of the slavers had five hundred slaves on board. The slaves were all liberated and the vessels condemned and sold. She reports that the blacks on the river Pongi continue to carry on their war with one another with as much ferocity as ever. They sell their prisoners as slaves. There are a great number of British vessels of war on the coast, who board all vessels on their arrival there. No further attempt has been made to explore the river Niger yet.—*National Intelligencer*

**RAISING COFFEE.**—The seed is first planted in a nursery, as it were, while it is sprouting up into a young tree, or plant, the field for its transportation—sometimes covering hundreds of acres—is being weeded and prepared. When the saplings attain proper age and growth they are taken up and planted for permanent purposes in the coffee field. They are put in rows at distances from each other of from 4 to 6 feet longitudinally, and from 6 to 8 feet latitudinally. Here they remain until they are worn out, bearing coffee in some soils for a period as long as twenty years. The field being thus planted, the whole of the planter's attention, year after year, is now directed, first, to keeping the plantation clean and entirely free from weeds, for this is indispensably necessary to the good and wholesome growth of the trees; next in trimming the trees, so as to prevent them from reaching a higher altitude, than the coffee can be plucked from them by the hand, or extending their branches too wide, thereby preventing the pickers from passing easily around them. Secondly, in plucking or picking the coffee-berrries from the tree at the proper season; and thirdly, in preparing it for the market. The weeding is done with great care, not so much as a single blade of grass is to be discovered among the coffee trees, covering entire acres; and thus the whole powers of the soil, which is a nail of a heavy reddish color, are preserved for their nourishment. Round the bounds of the coffee trees, and at convenient distances through them, there are walks or avenues, the margins of which are laid out in great taste, and planted with palm, orange and other trees, giving it great beauty. Indeed a coffee plantation, seems to be nothing more or less than an overgrown but well tended garden. It affords a surpassingly sweet perfume, and when the trees are in flower or when the berries are red—some still being green, it is picturesque beyond any thing.

As the tree does not send forth all its blossoms simultaneously, a portion of the berries become ripe before the rest, and hence the process of picking is repeated at different periods. The blossom first shoots forth in the latter part of April or early part of June. The berry first assumes a green hue, and as it becomes more ripe, it changes to a deep red. The pulling is performed in August and September. The general process of preparing the coffee for market is this: It is first placed on a glacier of circular shape and smoothy plastered surface, built expressly for the purpose, in a quantity of about 12 inches in depth. This is done for the purpose of rotting the shell or husk of the berries, every one of which contains two or twin grains of coffee. It is next on the same glacier, but in less quantities, dried by exposure to the sun; when it is put in a circular mill or trough, where a wheel passing over it breaks off the shell and clears the grain from all hindrances. It is next winnowed, by which the broken husks are blown off from the grain; and lastly, it is picked or assorted, the pickers using their hands alone, and having no aid from machinery, dividing the crop, grain by grain, into different classes—superior, middling, and inferior. It is then put up for market.

#### M R. CLAY ON SLAVERY.

In 1827, before the abolition excitement commenced, Mr. Clay, at a meeting of the Colonization Society, said:

"If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deepest stain (slavery) upon the character of our country, and removing all cause for reproach on account of it by foreign nations—if I could only be instrumental in ridding of this foul blot, that revered State (Virginia) that gave me birth—or that no less beloved State (Kentucky) which kindly adopted me as her son, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for all the honor of all the triumphs ever derived to the most successful conqueror." In the same speech he remarked, in reference to such as objected to the agitation of the slavery question, "If they would repress all tendencies towards liberty and ultimate emancipation, they must do more than put down the benevolent efforts of this Society. They must go back to the era of our liberty and independence, and muzzle the cannon which thunders its annual joy as return. They must revive the slave-trade, with all its train of atrocities. They must suppress the workings of British philanthropy, seeking to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate West India slaves. They must arrest the career of South American deliverance from thralldom. They must blow out the moral lights around us, and extinguish the greatest torch of all which America presents to a enlightened world, pointing the way to their rights, their liberties, and their happiness. They must penetrate the human soul, and eradicate the light of reason and the love of liberty. Then, and not till then, when universal darkness and despair prevail, can you perpetuate slavery, and repress all sympathies and all humane and benevolent efforts among freemen, in behalf of the unhappy portions of our race who are doomed to bondage."—*New York Observer*

THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,  
AND  
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In the opening of this Report, the Executive Committee, acknowledge with reverence and submission, the affliction visitation of Providence, by which the venerable Dr. Proudfoot, a Vice President of the Society, and for several years the devoted and able secretary of the New York Colonization Society, has been removed from his labors to his reward. He died, after a short illness, on the 17th of April, cherishing even in his last moments, the holy sentiments that had so long animated him as a Christian minister and philanthropist, and an unwavering confidence in the character and success of this institution. His eminent faith, devotion, and charity were evident to all who knew him, and the people of Liberia, and thousands in whose bosoms he excited sympathy in their behalf, and from whose benevolence he drew generous contributions for their benefit, will cherish the remembrance of his distinguished exertions and virtues. His voice of persuasion and encouragement was heard in this hall, at the last anniversary of the Society, and though dead he still speaks. By his works and his example he will continue to live, and by an influence to which time shall add only increasing extent and power.

With painful regret, the Committee also record the decease of the Hon. Wm. Halsey, of New Jersey, a gentleman, who during several of the closing years of his life, engaged with zeal, energy and perseverance in efforts to make known the views, and increase the funds of the Society. He visited repeatedly many parts of New Jersey, excited the public mind to confidence and activity in the enterprize, diffused information,

replied to objections, and induced many who had been indifferent, to feel and manifest an interest in its success. Among the last acts of his useful and honored life was the publication of a pamphlet, exhibiting a brief account of the origin and results, as now evident, of African Colonization, and of his own endeavors in co-operation with the State Society of New Jersey, for the advancement of the cause. This institution, the State in which he lived, and Africa so deeply indebted to his labors, will remember him with affection, and long deplore his loss.

On the ninth of May last, seventy one of the slaves left by Mrs. Margaret Alison Reed, of Mississippi, to Dr. Stephen Duncan and the Rev. Zebulon Butler, embarked at New Orleans, in the bark "Renown," chartered by the American Colonization Society, for Liberia. Six others, free persons of color from Mississippi, accompanied them, which (one child a few months old having died on the passage to Norfolk,) with three of the same class from Charleston, made the whole company that sailed from this last port, seventy nine. In this vessel, lumber and trade goods for the benefit of recaptured Africans to the amount of \$1,500 were shipped by order of the Government, which also sent out as freight to the amount of 1840 $\frac{1}{2}$  barrels of provisions, to be landed at Port Praya, in the Cape De Verd Islands, for the U. S. squadron. This vessel was, after having landed a part of her cargo, unfortunately wrecked at the Cape De Verds with much loss, though all the passengers were saved, and through the kind and energetic efforts of our consul, F. Gardner, Esq., transferred to the barque Jane, of Massachusetts, promptly chartered by him to convey them to the colony. Though the loss of stores and provisions may have caused some inconvenience to these emigrants, all claim on account of the Renown ceasing with the nonfulfilment of the terms of the charter party, this unfortunate event proved of no pecuniary disadvantage to the Society. Intelligence of the arrival of this company at the colony, though for some time expected, has not yet arrived.

Early in November, the barque "Latrobe," sailed from Baltimore, with between seventy and eighty emigrants, nearly all manumitted slaves, and under the patronage of the Maryland Colonization Society, destined to the colony at Cape Palmas. A worthy colored family, Mr. Herrings, and an intelligent colored mechanic, Mr. Hines, from Virginia, embarked in this vessel for Monrovia, under the direction and at the expense of the Parent Society. The number emigrating to Cape Palmas, thirty-one were manumitted by a single philanthropic individual, Mr. Goodwin, who was present, with a numerous assembly of the friends of the cause, to participate in the impressive religious services at their departure.

By a recent legal decision, twelve slaves in Flemingsburg, Ky., are to

receive their freedom and are now ready to emigrate, and a final decree in favor of the liberty of twenty-one at Richmond, Va., is expected the present month, while three in Nausemond county are now ready to sail, and a number from Gloucester county and other places will soon, it is expected, be placed at the disposal of the Society.

The message of Governor Roberts to the colonial legislature in the early part of the year, and his subsequent despatches, afford gratifying evidence of increasing attention to commerce, agriculture, education, and various public improvements. By the colonial law, a common school is to be established in every township of the colony, under the direction of a school committee, to which all persons are compelled by law to send their children, and, while all monies arising from licenses and unappropriated military and court fines are set apart as a fund to support education, and the inhabitants of the several towns and villages are authorized to impose taxes to supply any deficiency. To this subject, the Governor invokes the consideration of the legislature in appropriate and impressive terms. "The condition of our race," he observes, "in other parts of the world, and especially of the inhabitants of this heathen country, should be motives to rouse us to greater diligence, that we may show to the world that the African race is as susceptible of mental improvement as any other. At present there are schools established in several of our towns and villages; these, however, are under the patronage and control of various religious institutions in America, and may be discontinued at any moment. It therefore becomes us to assist ourselves in this great work of improvement, that we may be prepared for any emergency. We can do something and should do something. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and when we have done all we can do, I pledge myself there will be no lack of aid. The sympathies of the benevolent every where are enlisted in our favor, especially with regard to this subject; and when it is known abroad, that we appreciate learning, and are doing all in our power to obtain it and cannot succeed, then, and not till then, shall we have the efficient aid of our friends abroad, and be able to establish permanent schools for the education of our youth." There is evidently a want of competent teachers, and of means for their support, and more effectual measures are suggested to the legislature by the Governor to meet the necessity of a more general and thorough system of instruction.

Though the commerce of the colony has suffered from occasional disasters, and particularly from the competition and interference of foreigners, yet it is steadily on the increase. It is stated in the message of the Governor just quoted, that "during the past year three new vessels have been launched at Monrovia, one at Bassa Cove, two, which were foreign

built purchased by colonists," and that three others were about to be launched from the stocks. It may be expected that confidence will arise and increase between American traders and the merchants of the colonies of great mutual advantages, and that these settlements will at no distant day attract to themselves a very valuable commerce from various points of the coast, and the powerful tribes of interior Africa. It is to be regretted, that while Liberia has already done much to enlighten the minds of the native Africans, to excite their industry, and direct their attention to the vast resources of their country, as well as to protect the lives and advance the interests of Americans engaged in lawful traffic upon that coast, it has looked in vain for that encouragement and support, which it so well merits from the Congress of the United States. The committee trust that such instructions have been or will be given to our African squadron, as shall enable it to render that protection and aid to the authorities of Liberia, as are consistent with the specific objects of its movements, and the constitution and true policy of the country.

The agricultural interests of the colony, have neither been prosecuted with sufficient vigor, nor wholly neglected. Of necessity the farmers of Liberia labor under great difficulties and embarrassments, and in the cultivation of the most valuable productions of the tropics, must be expected to make but slow progress. Trade, as the more easy and rapid means of support, naturally and principally occupied the attention and efforts of the early settlers, to the neglect of agriculture, the more sure and certain source of comfort and prosperity. "The soil," remarks the Governor, in his last message, "is good and capable of producing abundant harvests; this will be admitted by all, and in every instance where individuals have perseveringly given the business a fair trial, it has not failed to yield them a handsome reward." Again he observes, "though the crops among the natives last year, in a great degree failed, the colonists, especially in the upper settlements, were generally free from want, and in many instances were able to supply the neighboring natives. The past season has been one of rejoicing among the farmers. Rice crops, especially, have been abundant, and I rejoice to find that the people throughout the commonwealth are becoming awake to their true interests, and convinced that the future prosperity and independence of the colony, depend upon the agricultural resources of the country. Several gentlemen both in this and Bassa county, are turning their attention to this subject, and are establishing coffee and sugar estates, though at present on a small scale. The experiment has proved successful, and established beyond a doubt, the fact, that farmers in Liberia, if industrious, frugal and persevering, may become not only independent, but rich."

A number of valuable public improvements have been made in the colony, and in his message early in the year, the Governor states, that the revenue of 1842, arising from duties on imports, tonnage and other sources, amounted to \$5,403 53, and the expenditures on public works to \$3,111 12, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$2,242 41.

The constitution and laws of the commonwealth of Liberia, including an abstract of legal principles and rules, with an appendix of forms for legal proceedings, published by order of the Legislative Council, has been transmitted by the Governor to the Society, and leaves it impossible to doubt that intelligent justice and humanity pervade the public mind of the colony, and that in their enactments, a due regard will be had to education, to the necessities of the poor, and to the rights and interests of the native African people. The abstract of legal principles and rules, appears to have been compiled with care, by the former chairman of the committee (Judge Wilkeson) and transmitted to the colony, and to them, by an act of the legislature in 1841, was given the force of law.

On the whole, the committee are of opinion, that during no one year, since the origin of the Society, has the colony been as healthy, quiet, and improving as the last, and that its friends have occasion for special gratitude to Almighty God for his favoring providence towards it, for the good order and harmony of its inhabitants, for their increasing regard to the public welfare and the true resources of permanent individual prosperity, for the spirit which has animated the colonial legislature in the enactment of good laws, and for the wise administration of the same, and finally for the abundant evidence they possess, that the public affairs of Liberia are settled on firm and peaceful foundations.

Peace has prevailed during the year, between the colony and the native tribes, and some negotiations have been concluded, mutually beneficial and promising an extensive influence for the abolition of the slave trade, and the advance of civilization. In the month of February, Governor Roberts visited the Golah country, some eighty to one hundred miles in the interior, and of this region he remarks: "I have traveled considerably in the United States, but have never seen any where a more beautiful country than the one we passed through: well timbered and watered, and the soil, I venture to assert, equal to any in the world."

A treaty of amity and alliance was formed between the Colonial Government, and the principal king and other kings and head men of the Golahs, by which it was stipulated, that all matters of difference which might arise between the Liberians and Golahs, or between the head men of the Golahs, or between this tribe and any other, should be referred to the Governor for adjustment, that the natives of the interior should not be obstructed in their intercourse or trade with the colony, that the slave

trade should be banished from the country, and the superstitious trial by sassy-wood, or other poisonous matters should be forever abandoned.

With Ballasada one of these chiefs, a treaty was concluded in 1840, and in the early part of last year, Governor Roberts was requested to interpose between him and a neighboring chief, Gogomina, who had taken and, as was supposed, murdered six of the people of Ballasada. On the requisition of the Governor the people (who were yet alive) were restored, and war prevented. Ballasada has expressed his desire of removing with his tribe within the limits of the colony, and a tract of land has been assigned to him.

It has been observed, that this treaty may open commercial intercourse with the people around the sources of the Niger, and taken in connection with the fact, that treaties of the same general character have from time to time, been made with some thirty other kings, proves that, "however the colony may fall short of being what it should be, it has established among its neighbors, who have watched it for twenty years, such a reputation for superior intelligence, equity and good government, that they think their condition improved by placing themselves thus under its control."

Anxious to adopt every measure, which might conduce to diffuse information and elicit aid from the churches of the country, in the month of April a circular letter was prepared, and distributed to the number of about eight thousand, among the ministers of nearly every religious denomination in the land. This letter was copied in several of the religious newspapers, and there is reason to think was read by a large portion of the people of the United States.

Public confidence in the cause has, the Committee are convinced, been revived and strengthened during the year in many parts of the Union. In the spring, the Massachusetts Colonization Society resolved, that vigorous efforts were demanded by the circumstances of the Society and colony, and in a public address recommended it to the regards of the churches and congregations of every name. The State Colonization Society of Connecticut, was re-organized at Hartford, in the month of May, and that of Delaware, about the same time. The Colonization Society of Vermont, still continues its aid to the cause, and in New Hampshire and Maine, are some of its most warm and devoted friends. The New York and Pennsylvania Societies, have continued to cherish zeal in the enterprise, though from various causes (in the case of the former repeated disappointments in securing the services of a secretary and general agent,) their contributions have been less than in several former years. The Colonization Society of Indiana, and that of Missouri, have renewed their exertions, and Virginia retains for the scheme her early confidence and attachment. The Committee are assured that there is no abatement of

zeal in its behalf in Mississippi and Louisiana, though prevailing financial embarrassments in those States, and the want of an able agent, as in many other portions of the country, have prevented the usual amount of contributions to the parent society. In New England and some other sections of the Union, the cause of this Society has been assailed by every weapon which the subtlety and ingenuity of opponents could direct against it. So fierce and ungovernable has been the spirit of hostility, so disturbed has been the peace of ministers and churches, so extensively has suspicion been excited, and so many doubts thrown over the cause, that many intelligent and benevolent men have been led to pause and suspend their efforts for its benefit. Unfortunate impressions, produced by slight and transient causes, and individual dissensions on the African coast, of the influence of the colonists upon the cause of missions, have diminished confidence and sympathy in churches and prevented collections for the Society. Re-examination has re-established the merits of the cause in the minds of thousands, and made them its friends forever.

The committee have neglected no proper means of securing the services of able and judicious agents, but their endeavors have been attended with but partial success. In Pennsylvania, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, secretary and general agent of the Pennsylvania Society, has continued his earnest and useful labors, though various causes, especially the pecuniary embarrassments of the State, have rendered the collection of funds a work of toil and difficulty.

As secretary and general agent of the Massachusetts Society, the services of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, have been of great value, and his able writings have effectually contributed to diffuse information, correct errors, refute objections and strengthen confidence in the cause.

Mr. Franklin Knight was appointed early in the year to visit, as agent, various parts of Virginia, in the hope that a number of large unpaid subscriptions might be collected, and that a fund might be raised to enlarge by purchase, the Liberian territory. The pecuniary embarrassments in that State rendered it impossible to raise large sums of money, yet the faithful exertions of Mr. Knight, it is hoped, will not only result in the addition of a valuable amount to the funds of the society, but in awakening the minds of many to interest in the cause, and the formation of several auxiliary societies.

Rev. Samuel Cornelius, who had in previous years rendered very important service to the cause, has been earnestly engaged in advancing the interests of the Society in the State of Connecticut, and for a portion of the year in New Jersey.

Captain George Barker, who has long labored indefatigably and suc-

cessfully for the Institution, more particularly in the New England States, has continued his exertions in those States, and New York, principally in making collections and obtaining subscriptions to the African Repository.

The Rev. M. Wallace, of Ohio, and the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, have made some efforts in their respective States during the year, and the Rev. Mr. M. Aston has recently been appointed for the State of Tennessee, but as yet, no intelligence is received of his movements.

While during the year a considerable amount of debt has been paid in the colony, and the pecuniary obligations of the Society been there reduced; yet the Committee regret to say, that owing to the failures of the usual resources from some of the most wealthy States of the Union, the full amount proposed to be raised at the last annual meeting, has not been received. The operations of the Society have thus been restricted and embarrassed, and the still remaining debt of the Society not materially diminished. The pecuniary difficulties of the country felt by all benevolent societies, and by almost every individual, the absence of the usual amount of aid from New York, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the too general neglect of ministers and churches, disposed to avoid agitated and controverted topics, to take up collections; the impossibility of obtaining able agents for certain districts of country, the obstacles thrown by the enemies of the Society in the way of those who have been employed, will afford an explanation of the financial condition of the Society. It should be added, that receipts from legacies have been smaller the last, than in several preceding years. Some bequests are still due the Society, but embarrassed by pending suits. It has been deemed expedient the last as in previous years, from motives of economy, in the necessary expenditures at the colony, to send a small stock of trade goods to the public store, and the returns have been as large as could be expected. By entering more largely into this commerce, could permanent arrangements be made, for securing regular intercourse by vessels under the control of the Society, between this country and the various settlements of the colony and other points on the coast, the Committee doubt not the means of the Institution might be much augmented.

From an extensive correspondence, and from intercourse with numerous individuals in various parts of the country, the Committee are well assured, that the limited income of the Society the last year, is not to be traced to a diminution of interest in the cause; but on the contrary, that the attachment of its friends every where is increasing, and that in more favorable times and circumstances they will extend to it that assistance which it merits and requires.

The difficulties which the colony has experienced from the interference of foreign traders, and the collisions and injuries to which it will be exposed, should any foreign Power establish itself on any portion of the coast to which its Government has pre-emptive rights, or so near in its vicinity as necessarily to restrain its advantages and restrict its growth, are subjects which have not escaped the consideration of the Committee. They have invoked the friendly interposition of our own Government to induce both the authorities of England and France to abstain from planting establishments on any portion of the coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, but they are not informed of the results of the representations which they are assured have been made on behalf of the Society, through our ministers, to at least one of these Governments.

Near the close of the last session of Congress, Mr Kennedy, of the Committee on Commerce, to whom had been referred the memorial of the Colonization convention, held in this city in May, 1842, presented a very valuable report, which has since been printed by order of Congress, with a great variety of documents relating to the history of African Colonization, the slave-trade, the condition, climate, people, commercial and agricultural resources of Africa. This report says :

"It is vitally important that the territory of the colonies should be enlarged, and that their jurisdiction should become clear and uncontested over the whole line of coast between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, a distance of about three hundred miles; and that in case of hostilities between this and any European country, their rights as neutrals, should be recognized and respected. The increase of legitimate commerce on the western coast of Africa is already strongly tempting the enterprize of English merchants, and serious difficulties have arisen between British traders claiming rights, independent of the governments of Liberia and Maryland within their territorial limits. Naval officers of Great Britain have been called on by British subjects to interpose and defend them against the revenue laws of the colonies; and the French, the committee are informed, have sought to obtain a cession of lands within the limits of Liberia just referred to, and to which the people of that colony have a pre-emptive right.

"As neither Great Britain nor any European Government, has to the knowledge of the committee claimed political jurisdiction from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas; as such claim if by possibility it exists, has arisen long since the colonies were founded; as those who occupy these settlements have gone thither to establish for themselves, their posterity, and multitudes who may follow them, a republican commonwealth, capable of indefinite enlargement, it is essential that they be not disturbed in the exercise of rights already acquired, or precluded from extending their authority over the entire line of coast, (from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas) generally known as Liberia. An appropriation of a few thousand dollars to enable the colonists to effect negotiations with the native chiefs, by which the native title to this region of Africa should be extinguished, and the jurisdiction of their Government over it rendered unquestionable, would in the judgment of your committee, whether regarded as a measure auxiliary to the suppression of the slave-trade or to the interests of American commerce be highly expedient. In all treaties for the purchase of lands, it might be stipulated that on the part of the African chiefs tho-

slave-trade should be forever abandoned, and their attention directed to the more gainful pursuits of agricultural industry, and to the exchange of the rich products of their country, for those of the manufacturing skill of this and other civilized nations. The people of the colonies, thus encouraged, would co-operate most effectively with our naval squadron in carrying out the humane and philanthropic purpose of the recent treaty, for the overthrow of the slave-trade, and become factors and agents to increase and extend American commerce in that quarter of the world. It is believed that \$20,000 thus expended would effect more for the furtherance of both these objects, than \$100,000 expended in any other way.

"The committee have abundant evidence, to which they refer in the documents accompanying this report, to show the increase of lawful commerce on the African coast, and that for want of adequate protection, and the due attention of our Government to the subject, it has been prosecuted by our own citizens under great disadvantages. To the testimony of Dr. James Hall, a gentleman entitled to full confidence, and who has resided long in Africa, the committee invite the special attention of the House. This testimony is confirmed by the information recently given to the world in the report and accompanying documents of a committee of the English House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the condition of the British settlements and their relations to the native tribes of Western Africa. The annual imports from Western Africa into this country probably exceed a million of dollars, and into Great Britain are about four millions. The palm-oil trade now becoming of great value had hardly an existence twelve years ago, is rapidly increasing, and may be increased to an almost indefinite extent. Hitherto the slave-trade has been at war with all improvement and every kind of innocent commerce; its cessation will be succeeded by the cultivation of the soil, and the growth of trade in all the varied and valuable productions of the African climate. It is of infinite importance that the natives of Africa should be convinced that agricultural labor, and the substitution of lawful trade for the infamous commerce in human beings, will be for their advantage, and that in their intercourse with them, our own merchants should possess every privilege granted to those of England, or any other nation.

"The establishment of a commercial agent, (as recommended by Dr. Hall,) to reside in Liberia, and occasionally to visit in a Government vessel, various points on the coast, to ascertain the best sites for mercantile establishments, to form conventions and treaties of commerce and for the suppression of the slave-trade with the principal chiefs, to take charge of the stores and other property sent out for our ships-of-war, to guard the rights and interests of our seamen, and secure for American vessels a free and unrestrained right of trade at all important stations, the committee would recommend as an object urgently demanded by interest and humanity.

"The time has arrived, in the opinion of the committee, when this subject of African Colonization has become sufficiently important to attract the attention of the people in its connection with the question of the political relations which these colonies are to hold with our Government. Founded partly by the private enterprize of American citizens, and partly by the aid of federal and state authorities, recognized as political communities by our laws, and even owing their regulation in some degree, to the legislation of a State of this Union, (as in the case of Maryland) they have attained a position in which, obviously, they must very soon become objects of consideration to the world, both for the commerce which may be under their control, and for the agency they are likely to exercise in the final disenthralment of the continent to which they belong. It may speedily become apparent to the observation of Christendom, that the slave-trade may more cer-

tainly, effectually and cheaply be destroyed by the colonial power on shore, than by all the squadrons of Europe and America afloat. The growth of such a conviction will inevitably draw an anxious and friendly eye towards the American colonies, from every power which sincerely pursues the charitable work of relieving Africa from her horrible traffic, and mankind from the reproach of permitting it. The influence of such a sentiment, we may conceive will greatly advance the interests and magnify the value of the colonies. It would appear to be our duty, before an occasion of conflicting interest may arise, to take such steps towards the recognition of our appropriate relations to these communities, as may hereafter secure to them the protection of this Government, and to our citizens the advantages of commercial intercourse with them."

The following resolutions are submitted at the close of this report.

*"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the increasing importance of the colonies on the western coast of Africa, both in regard to the commerce of that coast and their influence in suppressing the slave-trade, renders it expedient that an agent should be appointed by the Government to protect and advance the interests of American trade in that region; that said agent should reside at some convenient point in the said colonies; and that he should be empowered to form treaties or conventions with the native tribes on the coast of Africa, for the advancement of American trade, and for the suppression of the traffic in slaves.

*"And be it further resolved,* That the subject of settling the political relations proper to be adopted and maintained between this Government and the colonies now established or which may hereafter be established, on the coast of Africa, by the citizens or public authorities of the United States, or any of the States, be referred to the Secretary of State, with a direction that he report thereon to the next Congress."

The committee cherish the hope, that some early and effectual measures in accordance with the general views of this report, will be adopted by Congress.

The value of this document, as a source of information on almost every topic connected with the enterprise of African Colonization, cannot well be over-estimated. The subject is now fully and fairly before the nation. Every consideration connected with the suppression of the slave trade, and the protection and advancement of our commerce on the African coast, the very objects, for which our squadron is there maintained, demands that a fostering care should be extended by the Government, to the colonies of Liberia. "Here," says Dr. Hall, "our Government finds ready at hand the very establishment which a sagacious statesman would have desired, a key of that vast continent, to unlock and open its treasures to our commerce, a foothold from which, with the least possible protection, we could not be dislodged. We have thus far realized all the advantages of colonial possessions without the expense of founding and supporting them. We have the material for extending and perpetuating colonies on the coast of Africa, not possessed by any other nation in the world; and why should all these advantages be sacrificed. Why should

we not at least, seek to retain what we already possess, when it can so easily be done."

The committee are gratified to observe, that the report of Mr. Kennedy has attracted much attention, and they are happy to conclude this report with a passage from an able and instructive article in the last number of the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review.

"No idea," "says the writer, is dearer to them [the Liberians] than that of becoming an independent nation, and we acknowledge, that it is our earnest wish, that Liberia may never become dependent on any nation. Let it under providence, become a great and virtuous Republic. No nation, in its beginning ever had a brighter prospect before it. Let the American Government become the ally and protector of these colonies. Let them assist them, to complete the purchase of those portions of territory, the title of which has not yet been acquired from the natives. Let them avail themselves of the advantages, which these colonies present, for prosecuting that valuable commerce, which is now opening to the world; and let them combine their efforts with those of other nations, in untiring efforts to suppress the slave trade, in which benevolent enterprise, they will find the Liberians their most efficient coadjutors. **BUT LET LIBERIA FOREVER BE FREE.** The greatest difficulties attending the establishment of a colony, are already overcome, and we do entertain the confident and pleasing expectation, that Liberia is destined to be a grand republic, which shall extend its benign influence into the very centre of the dark continent of Africa. And we do believe that it is the design of a wise and benignant providence to make Liberia the asylum of the whole African race, now dispersed over a large part of this continent, and the West India Islands. In our view, there is no spot on the globe better calculated to interest the Christian and philanthropist, than this little republic on the western coast of Africa. When the historian shall survey the events of the nineteenth century, we are of opinion, that his eye will fix with intense interest, on the bold, but benevolent enterprise, of colonizing the free people of color on the coast of Africa. And that such an enterprise should have been undertaken by a voluntary association, without the co-operation of the Government; and that it should have been successful, will be a subject of wonder to future ages. It is our sincere persuasion, that no event, which has occurred in the world since the commencement of the nineteenth century, is at all equal in real importance to the successful establishment of this little colony. We do not think, that the history of the world can furnish a parallel to the accomplishment of this work, by voluntary association of benevolent men."

The committee will add only, that however wide and fair a prospect is opened by this enterprise to the eye of philanthropy, however great the

wisdom and sagacity that devised it, or the benevolence and piety of those who in the service of the Society have sacrificed their lives on the coast of Africa, none deserve higher praise than those men of color who have engaged in it with an unconquerable resolution, determined at all hazards to lift the covering of night and barbarism from the African mind, to re-kindle the extinguished hopes, and re-build the broken fortunes of their race.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 17, 1844.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the American Colonization Society met. Present—

Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., P. T. Jones, Esq., Rev. A. D. Gillett, *Delegates from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society*—A. G. Phelps, Esq., *New York Colonization Society*—Rev. Joseph Tracy, *Massachusetts Colonization Society*—Rev. Elias Harrison, Rev. John Davis, *District of Columbia Colonization Society*—Elliott Cresson, Esq., *Life Director*—Rev. R. R. Gurley, W. McLain, M. St. C. Clarke, Esq., H. L. Ellsworth, Esq., *Members Executive Committee*.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler was called to the chair, and the Rev. W. McLain was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read.

On motion of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report be taken up, and so much thereof as relates to the state of the colony be referred to a committee; and that so much thereof as relates to the state of the cause in this country be referred to another committee, each committee to consist of three members.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed Messrs. TRACY, GILLETT, and DAVIS, a committee on the state of the cause in this country; and

Messrs. CRESSON, HARRISON, and JONES, on the state of the Colony.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley offered the following resolutions, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider the financial interests of the Society, and by what means the income of the Society may be increased.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider what, if any, further measures should be adopted to increase the confidence of all the friends of missions, and to secure their aid to the cause.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider what, if any, further measures should be adopted to secure aid from the General and State Governments, and also to secure a friendly recognition by foreign powers of the rights and interests of Liberia.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider whether any and what measures should be adopted to secure some increased advantages from trade with the Colony; and, also, whether and what arrangements should be made to establish a regular line of packets, to sail at least twice a year at certain times for the Colony.

On motion of the Rev. W. McLAIN, the first and third of these resolutions were referred to the committee appointed on the state of the cause in this country, and the second and fourth to the committee on the present state of the colony.

On motion, it was resolved, that JAMES HALL, M. D., Secretary of the Maryland Colonization Society, be invited to sit with the Board as a corresponding member.

Messrs. PAUL T. JONES and A. G. PHELPS, were appointed a committee to examine the Treasurer's account, and the financial transactions of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to examine the records of the Executive Committee for the past year, and report during the meeting of the Board.

Messrs. Cuyler, Tracy, and Davis, were appointed said committee.

Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment. Present, as in the morning, with the addition of Hon. H. A. Wise, Delegate from the Virginia Colonization Society; Hon. John Stewart, Delegate from the Connecticut State Colonization Society; Hon. Joseph Vance, Delegate from the Ohio State Colonization Society; Hon. J. Huntington, Delegate Connecticut Colonization Society.

The Rev. Joseph Tracy, from the committee on the state of the colony, made the following report:

"The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the condition of the colony, beg leave to report:—

"That the affairs of the colony, and of the society with respect to it, appear to have been conducted on correct principles, and with as much success as it was reasonable to expect. The distance of the colony from the directing power at home, and the consequent necessity of acting often on imperfect information, both here and there; the influence of the disadvantageous position of the colonists, before emigration, on their mental culture and habits of thought and action, and the adverse influences, both African and European, with which they have had to contend in their new abode, are formidable obstacles; and the degree in which these obstacles have been overcome in the short space of about twenty years, encourages the most cheering hopes for future ages.

"The Committee notice, with peculiar gratification, the provision made by law, for a system of Common Schools, intended to meet the wants of the whole colonial population. Where a State fails to provide for the instruction of its youth, it is well for private enterprize or liberality, or associated benevolence, to step in and supply the deficiency; and perhaps this

can be done in no better way than by the action of churches. It is certain, however, that a system devised and executed by the public authorities of a Christian people, can be more efficient in reaching the whole population, in teaching thoroughly the rudiments of knowledge, and in forming correct moral habits, than any system which depends on the will of a few, and which is not armed with the power of the State. While, therefore, we would sincerely thank those "religious institutions in America," who have done so much for education in the colony, and would earnestly request their continued aid, so long and to such extent as may be necessary, we would also express the earnest hope, that the colonists will effectually take the work into their own hands, and soon render their system of education independent of charitable aid. In this attempt all depends, as it ought, on the several school districts. Let them first tax themselves liberally and then see to it that their money is well expended, and the work is done.

The Committee are gratified to learn, that the commerce of the colony is prosperous, and that agriculture is receiving increased attention. Agriculture ought certainly to be the business of the great body of the people, and should be so conducted, that, as far as practicable, each shall produce on his own farm, whatever is necessary to sustain life with comfort. By pursuing such a course, the farmer secures himself against being reduced to want in a single year, by the failure of a single kind of crop, or by a change of its price in the market. He secures that noblest boast of his calling, independence; and he takes the surest, though not the most flattering, road to wealth.

In respect to both agriculture and commerce, the Committee regret the want of more full and definite statistics. The circumstances of the case go far to excuse this deficit hitherto. We hope, however, that returns from the colony will hereafter be such as to furnish the desired information.

"The Constitution and Laws of Liberia, the Committee have not been able to examine in detail. The fact, however, that such a volume, sanctioned by an African Legislature, has issued from an African press, ought to give joy to the civilized world.

"The relations existing between Liberia and the neighboring tribes, is highly gratifying, and cannot fail to be mutually beneficial. The population of the allied tribes, before the late treaty with the Golahs, has been estimated at 60,000. Yando, head King of the Golahs, boasted that he had 50,000 subjects. His residence is supposed to be 80 or 100 miles from the coast, and his country to extend to a considerable distance beyond. After all due allowance for exaggerations, we may safely suppose

that these treaties cover an extent of 100 miles inland, and embrace nearly 100,000 natives. Among all these, war and the slave trade are abolished, much of barbarism and of cruel and degrading superstition has been removed, and civilization and Christianity are making progress. They are brought, or rather, having watched and considered the subject for twenty years and become convinced of its advantages, they have sought and obtained admittance, into habitual and friendly intercourse with civilized and Christian men, in the hope and for the sake of learning to be like them. And more than this: they think themselves gainers by surrendering some part of their national independence, and placing themselves, in some important respects, under the control of their Christian neighbors. The influence of these relations on the diffusion of Christianity cannot be doubtful.

"This seems to be the proper place for considering, as the Committee were directed, "what, if any, further measures should be adopted to increase the confidence of the friends of missions, and to secure their aid to the cause." What can be necessary, more than a fair and full statement of the facts in the case? Indeed, that confidence, which was certainly somewhat impaired for a little while, seems to be reviving; as, with one exception, every society which has ministers there, is strengthening and enlarging them. Of that one exception, the mission of the American Board at Cape Palmas, it might be sufficient to say that it is not within the limits of our Colony, and we are no more responsible for its history than if it had been at the Cape of Good Hope. But we choose to add another answer.

"That mission was commenced with the intention of making Cape Palmas, not the principal field of its labor, but a mere stepping stone, from which to reach some part of Central Africa. There was then no other mission there. The Board was urged to embrace the Colonists, as well as the natives, in the field of its labors; but being chartered for the specific purpose of missions to the heathen, thought itself restrained from sending missions to Christian Colonists. It was the policy of the colony to amalgamate the interests of the natives with their own. The policy of the mission, then almost as strong as the colony, and expending all its labors for the benefit of the natives, naturally tended to raise up a native interest, distinct from the Colonial. This was the true root of the difficulty. All the unpleasant collisions of the missions of that Board with the Colony, are to be traced ultimately to this source. The two communities were not well constituted for working together in a feeble colony, and in a district of small extent. It is within the knowledge of your Committee, that some of the principal officers of the American Board became convinced of this, and feared that if present difficulties were settled, others would arise from

the same cause. Meanwhile two other missions had been planted there, and three missions could not be expected to labor permanently in such close contiguity, without collision with each other. Meanwhile, also, an opening was found at the Gaboon river, a thousand miles nearer the point which the mission was intended to reach. It was occupied, and soon found so favorable, that the Board resolved to remove its whole establishment to that place. In all this, there is nothing to prove that missions, conducted on a plan adapted to the state of the country, cannot flourish, even at Cape Palmas; while the increase of other missions there, proves that they can.

It is said by some, that the colonies are prejudicial to missions, because the example of irreligious colonists corrupts the natives; but such objectors surely cannot know what the natives were before they felt the elevating influence of the colony. Blind adherents of the most degrading idolatry, polygamists, kidnappers, and some of them cannibals from time immemorial, and having been for nearly three centuries under the exclusive tuition of European slave traders and pirates from whom they had thoroughly learned all the vices of civilization which savages are capable of learning, they were incapable of being demoralized. Numerous attempts were made to plant missions among them, and every one failed. And besides all this, the treaties before alluded to show conclusively, that notwithstanding the bad examples of some colonists, which are not so bad as the slave-trading specimens of Christianity which the colony has driven away, the natives know that the Christian system is better than theirs, and produces a better state of society; and therefore the balance of influence is immensely in its favor.

The resolution concerning the increase of trade and the establishment of packets, the committee have not had time to consider.

Respectfully submitted for the committee.

JOSEPH TRACY,  
*Chairman.*

On motion of Paul T. Jones, Esq., the report was accepted.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, the report was adopted.

Elliott Cresson, Esq., from the committee on the present state<sup>of</sup> of the cause in this country, made a report, which,

On motion of Mr. Tracy, was accepted; and, after some amendments was laid on the table; (and at the close of the proceedings was again taken up, further amended and adopted, and will be found in its proper place.)

On motion of Mr. JONES, the Board adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

January 18, 1844.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment. The minutes of the meeting yesterday morning were read and approved.

The committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's account, and the financial transactions of the Executive Committee, made the following report:—See account current for 1843.

On motion of Rev. John Davis, this report was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the Board adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock this evening.

5 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment. The minutes of the morning's session were read and approved.

DR. CUYLER, Chairman of the Committee on the records of the Executive Committee made the following Report:

"The committee on the records of the Executive Committee, beg leave to report:

"That those records show that the duties of the executive committee have been numerous, difficult and important, and have been performed with a degree of industry, fidelity and intelligence, for which that committee well deserve our thanks. Time has not allowed us in all cases to examine the grounds of their decisions, so as to give an opinion of their correctness; but we have noticed nothing which appears to demand a re-examination or revisal.

"We would suggest the inquiry, whether there may not be, during the year now commencing, a more extensive and effectual presentation of the claims of this society before public bodies, both legislative and ecclesiastical, and indeed, before the whole country. The details of the plan of operations for this purpose, must of course be arranged from time to time by the executive committee. Much may be done by correspondence; and the Secretary and Treasurer, and other suitable agents, if such can be found, may attend important meetings, visit influential individuals, and impart information, courage and activity to our friends in various parts of the country.

"Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the committee.

"COR'S C. CUYLER, *Chairman.*"

On motion of Mr. J. B. PINNEY, this report was accepted.

Hon. W. C. RIVES, appeared and took his seat as a Delegate from the Virginia State Colonization Society.

Hon. R. C. SCHUNCK, appeared as a Delegate from the Ohio State Colonization Society and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Jones the report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the Board adjourned to attend the public meeting in the Capitol, and to meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

*January 19, 1844.*

The Board met. Present Messrs. Cuyler, Phelps, Harrison, Davis, Rives, Cresson, Tracy, Jones, Gillett, Stewart, Clark, Ellsworth, Gurley, and McLain.

The minutes of the evening session were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was resolved that we now go into an election of members of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, it was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to make a nomination.

Messrs. Gillett, Tracy and Davis, were appointed said Committee.

Mr. Gillett, from the above Committee made a report.

"The committee appointed to nominate members of the Executive Committee, beg leave to report the following names, viz:

"Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Hon. M. St. Clair Clarke, Hon. W. W. Seaton, H. Lindsly, M. D., Hon. C. B. Penrose, Hon. A. O. Dayton, Rev. C. B. Davis.

"A. D. GILLETT, *Chairman.*"

On motion of Mr. Stewart, this report was laid on the table.

And, on motion of Mr. Phelps it was resolved, that it is expedient for the Board to elect a Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, it was resolved that the Board now proceed to the election of Corresponding Secretary.

Whereupon, the Rev. R. R. Gurley was elected.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the report of the Committee on nomination of members, of the Executive Committee was taken up, and on motion of the same, it was adopted.

After which Mr. Gurley, formally tendered his resignation of the office of Corresponding Secretary, and expressed his good feelings for the cause and his fervent wishes for its future prosperity.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was resolved that, the resignation of Mr. Gurley be accepted.

And, on motion of Mr. Phelps, it was resolved that the thanks of this Board are due, and are heartily tendered, to our late Corresponding Secretary, Rev. R. R. Gurley, for his long continued and valuable services, and that while, in the kind wishes for the prosperity of the cause, and good feelings toward the members of the Board, expressed by him in resigning his office, we find assurance of his future friendly influence, we

assure him that this Board and its individual members reciprocate the feelings and that our good wishes will follow him in subsequent life.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was resolved that we proceed to the election of a Corresponding Secretary.

Whereupon, Rev. W. McLain was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Pinney, it was resolved that, Executive Committee be authorized to appoint a Treasurer of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the report of the Committee on that part of the Annual Report, relating to the state of the cause in this country was taken up, amended, and adopted and is as follows:

"The committee appointed on that part of the Annual Report, which relates to the state of the cause in this country, beg leave to report:

"That in relation to the financial interests of the Society, the committee, in view of the reduced state of our income, feel assured of the imperative necessity of strict economy in the expenses at the seat of Government, and therefore recommend their immediate reduction, to a sum not exceeding \$2000, per an., viz :

"For Corresponding Secretary	-	-	-	-	\$1500
" Rent	-	-	-	-	200
" Office expenses	-	-	-	-	300
					— \$2000

"With this evidence of a determination to make an economical disbursement of the funds intrusted to our care, we believe that men of a high order of usefulness may be obtained, to advocate the claims of the American Colonization Society, and to swell the amount of its funds. It is only by rendering the cause popular and securing the love of the citizens at large, that we can hope to operate successfully upon our republican government, which always *follows*, and never leads public sentiment and action. Meanwhile, we shall be happy that the local and State societies, should invoke the co-operation of the individual State Governments, and recommend this course of action.

"All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELLIOT D. CRESSON,  
PAUL T. JONES."

On motion the Annual Report was referred to, the Executive Committee for publication.

And, on motion of Mr. Jones, the Board adjourned, to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1845.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the American Colonization Society was held in the Capitol on Tuesday evening, the 16th ult., when the Hon. John C. Herbert, the first on the list of Vice Presidents took the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Laurie. The Report of the Executive Committee of the Society was read by the Secretary, Mr. Gurley.

On motion of the Rev. R. T. Berry, the following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved.* That the Report of the Executive Committee just presented, be accepted and referred for consideration and publication to the Board of Directors.

On motion of the Rev. C. M. Butler,

*Resolved,* That in view of the past success and present prospects of the American Colonization Society, its friends are called upon to exert cheerful and continued efforts in its behalf; and that in the vigorous prosecution of the plan of African Colonization, is to be found the best means of arresting the slave trade, and of preparing a way for and promoting the cause of Christian missions in Africa.

On motion of the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll,

*Resolved.* That in the opinion of this meeting, the friends of this Society in every part of the Union, should more and more appreciate the grandeur of their enterprize, as involving very materially in its ultimate consequences the dearest interests of two races of men, in two of the largest quarters of the globe.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Cuyler,

*Resolved,* That in the decease of the venerable Dr. Proudfit, a Vice President of this Society, and long the devoted and efficient Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, this Institution has sustained a heavy loss, and that the memory of this eminent Christian philanthropist will ever be cherished by the members of this Institution, and by all the friends of Africa.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney,

*Resolved,* That in the judgment of this meeting, the advances of the Colony of Liberia in agriculture, commerce, and other public improvements has equalled all reasonable expectations; and that, although the progress of such improvements in such a colony, is at first necessarily slow, they have already been such as to demonstrate the general industry and enterprize of the people, and the vast resources of the country.

On motion of the Rev. J. N. Danforth,

*Resolved,* That the moral, civilizing and Christian influence exerted by the people of Liberia over many African tribes, and the earnest efforts of its ministers of the gospel, and many of its citizens to enlighten the minds of the neighboring heathen with the great truths of Christianity, should excite the sympathies and confidence of all the friends of missions, and induce the clergy and churches of every name to extend to this colony a more constant and liberal support.

On motion of M. St. Clair Clark,

*Resolved,* That this Society will cherish an affectionate remembrance of the Hon. William Halsey, for several years very earnestly and successfully engaged in the promotion of the cause of African Colonization in the State of New Jersey.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morehead, it was

*Resolved,* That the Society hold another public meeting in this hall on Thursday evening the 18th inst.

After which the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Office at 10 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Society, at the office of the same on Wednesday morning the 17th at 10 o'clock, the Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Gurley, moved the appointment of a committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Messrs. A. G. Phelps, Pinney, Jones, Tracy, and Davis.

Mr. Phelps, from the committee, after retiring for a short time, made the following nomination which was approved:

Honorable HENRY CLAY, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

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|--|---|
| 1 John C. Herbert, of Maryland,          | 33 James Garland, of Virginia,              |
| 2 General John H. Cooke, of Virginia,    | 34 Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the        |
| 3 Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts,      | M. E. Church, Ohio,                         |
| 4 Charles F. Mercer, Florida,            | 35 Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, of London,         |
| 5 Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.,    | 36 Wm. Short, of Philadelphia,              |
| 6 John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut,     | 37 Willard Hall, of Delaware,               |
| 7 Theodore Frelinghysen, of New York,    | 38 Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn.           |
| 8 Louis McLane, of Baltimore,            | 39 Gerald Ralston, of London,               |
| 9 Moses Allen, of New York,              | 40 Rev. Courtland Van Ransselaer, N. J.,    |
| 10 General W. Jones, of Washington,      | 41 Dr. Hodgkin, of London,                  |
| 11 Samuel H. Smith, of Washington,       | 42 Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham,       |
| 12 Joseph Gales, of Washington,          | Massachusetts,                              |
| 13 Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop   | 43 Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I.,   |
| of Virginia,                             | 44 Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills,    |
| 14 Alexander Porter, of Louisiana,       | Virginia,                                   |
| 15 John McDonogh, of Louisiana,          | 45 Gen. Alexander Brown, of Virginia,       |
| 16 Geo. Washington Lafayette, of France, | 46 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington,    |
| 17 Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the   | 47 Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., N. York,      |
| Methodist Episcopal Church,              | 48 Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., N. J.,         |
| 18 William Maxwell, of Virginia,         | 49 Samuel Wilkeson, of New York,            |
| 19 Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio,           | 50 A. P. Upshur, of Washington,             |
| 20 Walter Lowrie, of New York,           | 51 L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey,           |
| 21 Jacob Burnett, of Ohio,               | 52 James Railey, of Mississippi,            |
| 22 Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire,     | 53 Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., of        |
| 23 Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi,   | Philadelphia,                               |
| 24 William C. Rives, of Virginia,        | 54 Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila.,     |
| 25 Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington, | 55 Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Phila.,         |
| 26 Rev. Wm. Hawley, of Washington,       | 56 Anson G. Phelps, Esq., New York,         |
| 27 Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi,      | 57 Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover,      |
| 28 James Boorman, of New York City;      | Massachusetts,                              |
| 29 Henry A. Foster, of New York,         | 58 Jonathan Hyde, Esq., Bath, Maine,        |
| 30 Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi,         | 59 Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Carlisle, Pa., |
| 31 Robert Campbell, of Georgia,          | 60 Rev. Beverley Waugh, Bishop of M. E.     |
| 32 Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey,        | Church, Baltimore.                          |

Mr. Gurley rose and spoke of the long continued and important services of Col. W. L. Stone, and moved that he also be appointed a Vice President, which motion was adopted.—Rev. J. B. Pinney rose and offered the following preamble and resolution.

WHEREAS, In the origin of the Colonization scheme, the aid and protection of the General Government was expected to be extended to the Colonies—And,

WHEREAS, The work of extending, governing and providing for their interests, has grown a ready beyond the means of voluntary association—And,

WHEREAS, The present interests and future welfare of the Colonies in Africa, need

the fostering care of some friendly State; and, Whereas, by reason of Constitutional and other obstacles, such care and protection has not been obtained from the Government of the United States, and is not likely to be extended. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the wisdom and propriety of ceding said colonies to some European power—or of securing their friendly protection for the colonies, and also to report the measure proper for such action.

This resolution, after some discussion in which Messrs. Pinney, Tracy, Cuyler, and Gurley, participated, was, on motion of Dr. Cuyler, referred over for consideration to the Board of Directors. After some further remarks from Messrs. Harrison, Cresson, and Gurley, on motion of the Rev. Mr. McLain, a committee was appointed by the Chairman to make arrangements for the public meeting to be held to-morrow evening at the Capitol, consisting of Messrs. Cresson, Harrison, and McLain.

The Society then adjourned until to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

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'HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 8th, 1844.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment. The Rev. Dr. Laurie, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair. The minutes of the preceding meetings were read.

The Hon. Mr. Morehead presented and ably advocated the following resolutions, which were adopted.

*Resolved*, That since the colony of Liberia is powerfully contributing to the suppression of the African slave-trade, and the protection and increase of American commerce on the African coast, as well as to the cause of African civilization, it be recommended to the Board of Directors and to the several State Colonization Societies to continue their applications to the general government, for such aid, by the direct appropriation of funds, and the co-operation of the United States squadron on that coast, as shall enable the Colony of Liberia to acquire entire jurisdiction over the whole line of that coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas.

*Resolved*, That in view of the vast benefits to mankind of the enterprize in which the Colonization Society is now engaged of planting a colony of colored freemen, on the coast of Africa, it is incumbent on the people of the United States to give to that Society a cordial and efficient support.

Elliot Cresson, Esq., addressed the meeting on the vast objects contemplated by the Society, and the advantage which the agricultural and manufacturing interests of this country would derive from their vigorous prosecution.

The Rev. Mr. Gillett offered and advocated the following resolution which was adopted.

WHEREAS, The Colonization Society belongs to no party in politics, to no one denomination of Christians, and to no one section of our beloved country—Therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of all philanthropists to promote its civil and educational prosperity, and of all churches to co-operate with its religious inhabitants in spreading among them and the contiguous native tribes, the glorious gospel of the blessed God.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Tinsley, the Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, of South Carolina, was added to the list of Vice Presidents of the Society.

Paul J. Jones, Esq., addressed the meeting on the importance of increasing the contributions to the Society, and extending its operations both in this country and in Africa.

After which the Society adjourned to meet again on the third Tuesday of January, 1845.

Dr. }

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,  
From 1<sup>st</sup> Jun., 1843, to 1<sup>st</sup> Jan., 1844.

{ Cr.

To balances due the Society per last report, \$3,782 21, including cash balance in treasury	\$120 12	\$3,902 33	By balances due by the Society per last Report		\$11,559 94
Receipts from Colonial store	-	10,027 57	Colonial store, for goods sent	-	6,724 74
Donations and subscriptions	-	17,526 37	Colony of Liberia, goods and salaries	-	5,966 46
Legacies	-	1,933 34	Emigrants' account for passages, provisions, &c.	-	4,009 75
African Repository	-	2,704 33	Contingent—salaries, office expenses, &c.	-	4,499 45
Balances now due by the Society not including old debts	-	7,512 30	Expense account—commissions to agents	-	2,300 01
			Profit and Loss by barque Renown, discount on uncurrent money, &c.	-	1,757 36
			African Repository—expenses	-	2,209 17
			Paid Dr. J. W. Lugenbel, Col. Physician	-	375 00
			Do. Dr. J. L. Day	-	151 50
			Cash, balance in treasury	-	305 55
			Balances due the Society—collectable	-	352 50
			Leger balances due the Society, supposed to be worthless and now charged to profit and loss—by order of the Auditing Committee of the Board of Directors 17th inst.	-	3,394 78
					\$43,606 24
					\$13,606 24

The undersigned committee appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer and executive committee, from Jan. 1, 1843, to Dec. 31, 1843, have performed the duty assigned them, and find the above statement correct.

A. G. PHELPS.  
PAUL T. JONES.

N. B. From the above statement, it will be seen that the exact amount of the receipts of the Society during the year 1843, was \$32,191 61.

[February,

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

### OUR "AFRICAN SQUADRONS."

IT is well known that by the eighth article of the Treaty of Washington, the United States Government stipulated to maintain a naval force on the West Coast of Africa, of not less than eighty guns, to co-operate with the British squadron on that coast in the suppression of the slave trade. The causes too, which led to the adoption of this article are generally well understood. Like the settlement of the north-eastern boundary, the *points of controversy* arising out of the questions of *right of search*, of visitation, and the abuse of these rights, were laid aside, and a compromise effected in the terms of the treaty. And although the arrangement was unexpected by all, and unsatisfactory to many, yet we believe it is generally conceded that the measure was a most judicious one, and the most honorable way of avoiding international difficulties. The British government plainly saw that without the right of search or visitation, or (laying aside terms) without the right of ascertaining the true character and nationality of all vessels on the coast of Africa, all their efforts, their immense outlay of treasure, and sacrifice of life in their extended attempts to abolish the slave trade must prove abortive, yea, worse than abortive, as they did not lessen the number shipped, but merely exposed the victims of the traffic to increased sufferings and torture. She felt, therefore, that her claims on this point, (claims too, which have ever been granted by courtesy on the high seas between friendly powers for the suppression of piracy, which the slave trade has been declared by the United States government) were but reasonable and ought to be complied with. She asked too, only what she was willing to grant in turn. On the other hand, the people of the United States justly felt jealous of granting to the British Government a right or privilege which bore a strong affinity, in name at least, to one formerly claimed by that power and which we had spent our blood in resisting. They too, well knew that the exercise of this very power, or right of visit, which had for the few past years been permitted on that coast as a matter of courtesy, had been grossly abused by officers of the British navy, and that the regular American traders even to English settlements, with all evidences of nationality and lawful traffic on board, had been seized and adjudicated in the "court of mixed commissions," in a British port, and confiscated. The position of the parties, therefore, was such that for either to persist in its demands would be incompatible with a continuation of friendly nations. Great Britain readily received the acquisition of eighty guns to assist in the suppression of the slave trade in lieu of the "right of visitation" of suspected vessels bearing the American flag, and the American government, while it felt bound in honor and principle to refuse this concession, could not do less than grant a show of assistance in suppressing a traffic which she had long since denounced as piracy on the high seas.

Thus, whatever may have been the ostensible or avowed object in the establishment of our squadron on the African coast, or whatever may be its consequences or results, it cannot be denied that it was done rather as a matter of compromise than principle, rather to allow England to suppress the slave trade than with a view of doing much ourselves. In proof of this, it is only sufficient to say, that the state of things which now requires a squadron there has existed for the past twenty years.

But no matter what may have been the immediate causes which led to the adoption of this measure, inasmuch as it has been adopted, and must be continued during the period of five years from the date of the treaty, it certainly is the duty of our government to reap all possible benefits therefrom, and to make it in all practicable ways available to the interests of American citizens. It has often been alleged (but we think unjustly) that the measures taken by the English government for the suppression of the slave trade, are rather adopted for the purposes of protecting their commerce on that coast and extending their sway over the interior, thereby creating a vast market for their manufactured exports. That this is a secondary object, and a justly important and praiseworthy one too, cannot be doubted, and that government has managed the matter with much credit to itself and advantage not only to her citizens but to the native Africans. The suppression of the slave trade, the civilization of Africa, the protection of her commerce and the furnishing a market for the products of the industry of her own citizens, go hand-in-hand, are all alike, objects of interest to that government, and are advanced by the same measures. By her navy she clears that coast of pirates and freebooters; she forms treaties of commerce with unsupplied tribes and enforces from them just and honest intercourse with her merchantmen; she seizes the freighted slave ship and transports its wretched victims to her colonies and trains them up as "British subjects." By her colonies planted at the entrance of the great rivers and prominent points of that coast, she secures all trade, so far as their influence extends, to the virtual exclusion of vessels of all other nations. These, too, furnish depots for merchandise for coast trade and transhipment, places of relief for disabled vessels and sick and distressed seamen, and points from which civilization and *British influence* spreads in all directions.

But, up to this period, what has the *American* government done? Nothing—nothing. And now that a squadron has been sent out—that appropriations have been made for the purpose, that the attention of the government and the American people has been directed towards Africa, we might almost give the same answer to the same interrogatory. On the ground that the first object of the squadron is the suppression of the slave trade, we would ask how are the measures in process calculated to effect this object? Why, so far as we understand it, in the least manner possible, with the fulfilment of the letter of the treaty. In the first place with regard to the character of the vessels despatched to that station. The recent Report of the Secretary of the Navy says, the cruising ground of our squadron extends from the "Madeira and Canary Islands to the Bight of Biafra, and from the African coast to the thirtieth degree of west longitude," a distance of coast line, independent of breadth or longitude, of near three thousand miles. It is well known that of late years, with barely two exceptions, all vessels known to be engaged in the slave trade, have depended altogether upon their speed, or swiftness, to enable them to escape molestation from cruisers. Now with such an extent of cruising ground where little or no defence on part of the slaver is to be expected or can be made, it must be obvious that next to sending out an eighty gun ship, thereby fulfilling the *letter* of the treaty, our vessels at present on that station are of the least possible utility, the squadron consisting of one frigate, two sloops of war and a brig. Of the sailing qualities of these vessels, ex-

cepting the brig Porpoise, we know nothing, but we never saw a slaver on that coast that would run the least risk in taking off slaves in sight of her. In order to insure any degree of success in arresting the slave trade by our eighty gun squadron, it should be composed of the smallest sized vessels in the service, with but one long gun amidships and a complement not exceeding thirty men all told.

With regard to their station and cruising grounds. This is so extended and needlessly too, that the squadron of four vessels absolutely becomes lost in it. Nobody ever heard of a slaver to the windward of Cape Verd in prosecution of the traffic. Madeira, the Canaries or the Cape de Verd Islands, doubtless afford more agreeable stopping places to the officers and men than are to be found on the coast, but never a slaver. At Bissaos in the Rio Grand, the slave trade commences, and occasional factories exist along the coast as far down as New Cesters, a distance of some five hundred miles. From New Cesters there is not a slave factory for near one thousand miles of coast line, including a part of the Grain Coast, Ivory and Gold Coasts, and the European forts, to Whydah. Here they again commence and continue across the line, occupying all the great outlets of the Niger and other rivers. In order therefore to operate with any effect upon this trade, the cruising should be confined to those parts of the coast in which it is carried on. The only possible chance of securing a slaver by a sailing vessel, is to watch the factories themselves, to lie off and on until one heaves in sight and then give chase. The slaves must be shipped from the factories or their vicinity, and if close watch is kept the carrying vessels can often be secured.

But there is another important object to be effected by the African squadron, and one too which must be presumed the executive had in view in the formation of the treaty, viz : the advancement and protection of the American commerce with Africa. And the question at once arises : how can this object best be effected ? We answer, in two ways ; first, directly, by the formation of treaties of commerce with the more important native tribes on different sections of the coast, through their kings and head trade men : and secondly, indirectly, by affording aid to the American colonies already established there. What instructions have been given to the commandant on that station with regard to advancing our commercial interests there, or of forming treaties of commerce with the native chiefs, if any, we cannot say : but certainly there never occurred a more favorable opportunity of effecting a great and permanent good to our country. It is well known that the African continent is one of the most valuable and productive in the world, that her natural resources are unequalled by any other, and that she has a population abundantly able with proper inducements to develop them. It is well known, too, that at this time the great commercial nations of Europe are striving for precedence in the acquisition of the commerce of this continent. It is known, too, that the greatest article of traffic with Africa can be procured only in the United States, viz : tobacco ; and that heavy cottons, gunpowder and spirits, the next in importance in order, we can compete with any European country in manufacturing and exporting. With such advantages for such a commerce, and with our present facilities for securing it, ought not some arrangements to be made at this time to place it on a safe and permanent footing ere it is too late ? Unless something is done we predict that

twenty years hence there will not be a river, bay or canoe landing of consequence on the coast of Africa open to the free entrance of an American bottom. The first step to be taken is to form treaties of commerce with the native chiefs on all parts of the coast not now claimed by European governments. A permanency could be given to such treaties by the purchase of a small point of land, which would afford a safe boat or canoe landing. This spot need not be protected or defended, the bare purchase and cession would prevent an ultimate transfer of the whole to some European power. This would ever secure to our merchantmen a right of trade of which they could not be dispossessed except by open force. If this is not done we shall soon learn that such and such a section of the coast has passed into the hands of the English, French, German or Danish governments, that a colony is established at such a point, and no foreign vessel is allowed to trade with the natives, or even to enter any goods or merchandise which will in any degree conflict with the interests of the commerce of the nation thus occupying, as is the case now at the French settlements of Senegal and Goree, the British of Gambia and Sierre Leone, the Dutch at Elmina and Aeera, and in fact at all the European settlements on the coast.

But, in addition to this, our commerce needs the protection of American vessels of war, protection both from pirates and the more barbarous tribes with whom we traffic. We not only require their protection from violence but in enforcing the fulfilment of contracts. The system of trade on the most important marts, as in the great rivers in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, is such that aid of this kind is absolutely necessary to its successful prosecution. In the first place on the arrival of a vessel say of three hundred tons burthen, a dash or present, called comey, is exacted by the chiefs of the country of not less than one thousand dollars in value, before any trade palaver can be opened. The entire cargo must then be delivered to the trade-men at the direction of the chiefs, on credit. The owner of the merchandize, therefore, must depend entirely upon the integrity of these people for a return cargo, and generally, if he is unprotected or the flag unknown, he must induce them to believe it for their ultimate interest to pay up well, or the voyage will turn out but a sorry one. This regulation has to this day almost entirely excluded American vessels from the most profitable points of trade. They cannot with safety entrust their cargo to those from whom they have no means of enforcing payment. But the case is very different with the English trader. In most cases a regular treaty of commerce has been made between an officer of his government and the chiefs, and he lands his goods in accordance therewith, well knowing that in case of any great default or delay in re-payment, he has but to threaten them with a "man-of-war" and the balance is at once made up. If something in the way of treaty or purchase is not speedily done, we again repeat, that the commerce of that coast, at least the important part of it, will speedily be lost to the United States, and it is only a matter of astonishment to us that our vessels have not long ere this been excluded from the Delta of the Niger and other large rivers.

The second and most efficient mode of advancing our commercial interests in Africa and securing a permanent market for American produce, we have said is, by affording protection to, and cherishing the American

colonies already established there. This we would urge both as a matter of policy on part of our government and of *justice* to the colonies themselves. The influence already exerted by these settlements upon American commerce has never been duly estimated. They have been the very foundation of a great part of the trade now carried on between this country and West Africa. If we look back to the interval of time between the cessation of the *carrying* trade of slaves, which was successfully and vigorously prosecuted by our northern merchantmen, and the establishment of the colony of Liberia, we find our commerce with the west coast of Africa dwindle to almost nothing. In fact the trade could hardly be said to have been resumed subsequent to the last war, until the founding of the Liberia colony. Until that period the coast of Guinea was unknown to American merchants, except as a slave mart.

The colony has been instrumental in forming and increasing our African commerce in various ways. First by publications made by the Colonization Society, giving valuable information with regard to the climate, the seasons, the productions of the soil and the demand for articles of American produce and manufacture. Then by chartering vessels for the transportation of emigrants, thereby giving the masters of such vessels, and through them the shipping merchants, an insight into the peculiarities of a trade with which they were before entirely unacquainted. It is a fact that more than two-thirds of the commerce between the United States and West Africa for the past twenty years arose from this one cause. Again, owing to the establishment of the colonies, the trade in their vicinity has been materially increased, produce has been concentrated in such a manner as to allow the merchant captain to transact his business in much less time and with comparatively less risk. The colony in fact places our African commerce on nearly the same footing as that of our northern with the southern states. It forms a port of entry for which our vessels clear, and where proper debenture certificates can be obtained for securing drawback. It furnishes a depot for any surplus cargo or such as may not find a ready market. In case of wreck or danger from the seas, or stress of weather, it either furnishes the means of repair and refitting, or an asylum for mariners until they can be returned to their homes. But more than all, it affords a place of refuge and recovery in the too frequent cases of disease which affect whole crews of vessels imprudently trading in the pestilential rivers of the coast. We have again and again seen vessels in the harbor of Monrovia brought down from the malarious rivers of the windward coast with not one of their original crews on board able to perform duty. In many instances we have seen them restored to comparative health and enabled to complete their voyage; in others new crews have been shipped from the colonists to navigate the vessel to the United States. In either case the vessel and cargo were saved entirely by the existence of the colony of Liberia. The fact is well known to all acquainted with the West Coast of Africa, that the lives of many American mariners and thousands of dollars worth of American merchandize have been saved through the instrumentality of these colonies; that through them and them *only*, has American commerce been fostered and protected on the coast. We say therefore, that it is not only a matter of interest and policy, but of *duty*—of *justice*, that the American government should through the agency of her squadron and otherwise, afford them all constitutional aid and support.

But can it be believed that with a knowledge of all these facts, (for they have been before the public for the past ten years) with a knowledge that these same colonies have been planted on the very ground of the old slave barricoons, and that these same American colonists have actually destroyed by force of arms several large slave factories and liberated some hundreds of slaves, abolished the very existence of slavery within their territory; yea, done more to suppress the slave-trade than any one Christian civilized power save England—we say, can it be believed, that where so much has been done through the individual philanthropy of American citizens—the American government should to this late period fail to take any cognizance of these colonies whatever? Yea, what is worse, that when she is forced by circumstances to maintain a squadron on that very coast for the suppression of the slave-trade, that a foreign port far remote from the scenes of the traffic should be selected as a rendezvous for her squadron and a depot for their provisions? Hitherto the colonists have but considered themselves neglected—they have felt that causes have existed which at least could be alleged with plausibility, for the utter neglect with which they have been treated, and under all circumstances tending to alienate their affections from America and the American people, still they have honorably maintained a kind of allegiance to our government and the kindest feelings for the land of their birth. But it cannot be hoped that with the policy at present pursued by our government with regard to them, this state of things can long continue. If they are to be set at naught and considered of no account in matters wherein they have already effected so much—if they are to be considered as unfit for a rendezvous for an American squadron, or even as a depot for marine stores—if their parent government refuses to them the incidental aid and advantage arising from such an arrangement, then we predict that ere long they will prefer to seek a paternity equally advantageous and honorable to themselves, and one too which will be most readily granted.

But independent of any claims of the colonies upon the protection and patronage of our government, we are unable to conceive the policy or expediency of establishing the rendezvous of our squadron at the Cape de Verds, or of cruising among the Canaries and Maderia, if the object of the African squadron is either the suppression of the slave trade or the protection and advancement of American commerce on the coast of Africa. Granting the letter of the treaty is to be fulfilled in good faith, and that the squadron of eighty guns is to assist to its utmost in the suppression of the slave trade, then certainly the first object would be to select a place of rendezvous as near as possible to the scene of action, and which should at the same time possess the requisite qualities of healthiness of location, good anchorage ground and facility for procuring good water and fresh provisions. As St. Jago was selected in preference to the American colonies, it must be supposed to possess one or more of these qualities, in a greater degree than either Monrovia or Cape Palmas. But the case is far otherwise. In the dry season we grant, the Cape de Verds are considered to be more salubrious than the colonies, but in the rainy season, we believe that it is conceded that they are all equally unhealthy with any part of the coast. With regard to harbour or anchorage ground the preference must be given to any open roadstead on the coast to Port au Praya. In the rainy season the whole region of the Cape de Verds is noted for

squalls and foul weather, and the swell rolling into the harbour of Port au Praya from the south is so tremendous, that no vessel can at times ride with safety. On the other hand, well-manned and well-rigged vessels can, at all times and seasons, lay at anchor at any distance from the shore on the African coast in from six to twenty fathoms water, and generally in muddy bottom, without the least risk of parting their cables. As to facilities for procuring fresh provisions and vegetables, the barren Cape de Verd, affording only a browsing for goats, and whose inhabitants are supplied with nearly all their breadstuff from foreign vessels, probably next to the coast of Zahara afford the least of any port in the world. While the American colonies, particularly that of Cape Palmas, would well supply those articles so important for the preservation of the health of the crews of cruisers on a long voyage. Here are to be found goats, sheep, bullocks and fowls in abundance, also, the fruits and vegetables peculiar to tropical climates, as rice, bananas, plantains, sweet potatoes and the like in any desirable quantities. Independently, therefore, of all claims of the colonies to such incidental advantages as might arise from making them the rendezvous for our squadron, we conceive the interests of the government, the welfare of the squadron, and the very success of the enterprise imperatively require it. The immediate vicinity of the colonies is the very ground on which the squadron is required to act. At twelve hours sail from Liberia bay is the greatest slave mart on the windward coast, whence it is computed that from five to ten thousand slaves are shipped annually; and the nearer to such points the rendezvous is established and the depot fixed, the more advantageously will the objects of the squadron be accomplished.

There never was a more suicidal measure than this apparently intentional neglect of the Afro-American colonies by our government. What could not have been done by the government itself, namely, the purchase of territory and the planting of foreign colonies to advance our commercial interests, has been projected and accomplished by individual philanthropy. What could not have been effected by white citizens of the United States has been executed by her freed colored population, pilgrims of the nineteenth century, seeking that liberty in their ancestral land which was denied them in the new world. Here our government finds ready at hand the very establishment which a sagacious statesman would have desired, a key of that vast continent to unlock and open its treasures to our commerce, a foothold from which, with the least possible protection, we could not be dislodged. We have thus far realized all the advantages of colonial possessions without the expense of founding or supporting them. We have the material for extending and perpetuating colonies on the coast of Africa not possessed by any other nation in the world: and why should all these advantages be sacrificed? Why should we not, at least, seek to retain what we already possess, when it can so easily be done? Above all, let it not be said that we refuse the incidental aid which *our* squadron would necessarily afford by making these colonies the centre of its operations.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,  
FROM 1<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY, TO 24<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 1844.

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Andover</i> , Ladies' Colonization Society, per Rev. B. B. Edwards,	-	17 00
<i>South Danvers</i> , Miss Julia Putnam,	-	1 00
		18 00

CONNECTICUT.

<i>New London</i> , Jona. Coit, 9 <sup>th</sup> annual subscription,	-	100 00
By Rev. C. J. Tenney, Agent:		
<i>Norwich</i> , Erastus Coit, Esq., subscription from 1842 to 1844, \$30,	-	50 00
Joseph Reynolds, subscription, \$20,	-	150 00

NEW YORK.

<i>State Colonization Society</i> ,	-	400 00
		400 00

VIRGINIA.

<i>Tye River Mills</i> , Thomas Masse, subscription,	-	20 00
By F. Knight, Esq., Agent:		
<i>Kanawha C. H.</i> , Bradford Noyes, Esq., balance of subscription of \$50, to aid in purchasing territory,	-	40 00
		60 00

GEORGIA.

<i>Athens</i> , C. F. McCoy, annual subscription, '43 and '44, \$10. Rev. S. G. Hillyer, annual subscription, \$5 for '43, per Hon. J. R. Ingersoll,	-	15 00
<i>Augusta</i> , Robert Campbell, Esq., subscription,	-	18 00
		33 00

KENTUCKY.

<i>Danville</i> , Dr. William Craig, \$20, D. A. Russell, \$20, Capt. J. Smith, \$10, J. A. Jacobs, \$20, per J. A. Jacobs,	-	70 00
		70 00

OHIO.

<i>Dayton</i> , Hon. R. C. Schenck, annual subscription, '43,	-	10 00
<i>Euclid</i> , Mrs. Sarah Shaw, subscription, per H. Foote,	-	10 00
<i>Newark</i> , Collection in Pres. Church, per Rev. William Willie, Congress Township, Collection in the Rev. Thomas Bier's Congregation, per L. Cox, Esq.,	-	12 00
		3 50
		35 50

INDIANA.

<i>Crawfordsville</i> , Moody Park, Esq., subscription, \$2, Collection in the Presb. Church, \$2 25, per Hon. Albert S. White,	-	4 25
		4 25

Total Contributions,	-	\$770 75
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FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.— <i>Blue Hill</i> , Jona., Fisher, subscription, for '44,	-	2 00
NEW YORK.— <i>Hartwick</i> , Mr. E. Eldred, to '44, \$2 50. <i>Dundee</i> , Rev. H. Hickock, to '45, \$1,	-	3 50
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Columbia</i> , Dr. McCordle, subscription, to '44,	-	2 00
GEORGIA.— <i>Augusta</i> , Robert Campbell, from '40 to '45,	-	7 00
MICHIGAN.— <i>Detroit</i> , J. Eldred, subscription, to '45,	-	2 50
Total Repository,	-	17 00
Liberia Herald,	-	2 00
Total,	-	\$789 75



